…VERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
67 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,026—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Pr

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893.
†	ASSAM	3050	500	T. F. Creery	Saturday. 15th April. Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex.	M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April. Saturday.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L.	VICTORIA	6398	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
†	ASSAM	3050	500	T. F. Creery	13th „
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th „ Friday.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†*	ASSAM	3050	500	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th „
†*	SIAM	3050	700	H. T. Weighell	23rd „
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th „

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† Those Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

19th April 17th May. 14th June.
3rd May 31st „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 930	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Depetris	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
O TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	G. Costanza	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 9, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,385	W.C. Haynes, Lt.,R. N. R.	22th April
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rate of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the St. Gamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS & SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" team Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 16th April, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons. on the 15th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 13th April, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application o the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th April, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., R. B. KING,
Calcutta. Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
'CITY OF EDINBURGH"	W m. Frame.	3,230	13th April.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 5th April 1893. Agents.

KNIGHT OF St. GEORGE.

THIS STEAMER, 4,750 Tons, will SAIL for a CONTINENTAL PORT about the middle of April, has Superior Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, Electric Light.

Apply to CAPTAIN on Board.

HOMEWARD BOUND

WILL FIND EVERY REQUIREMENT.
THE BEST GOODS ONLY AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS."

SOFT FELT HATS.

THE BADEN THIN & LIGHT.
THE SHAPES—WORN To-Day.
BLACK & COLORS | Rs. 7-8.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY, } "THE NOTED FIRM FOR HATS."

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
No. 8. COLABA CAUSEWAY,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bomb y, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course ; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF Rs 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—Mrs. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year. Including postage.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour ; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash ; Rs. 6-8 Credit.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash ; Rs. 4-8 Credit.
Per case 4 dozen Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.
„ 6 dozen ½ Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.

AGENTS FOR BECK'S PILSENER BEER,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE,

A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY,
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOW READY—PRICE RS. 20.

THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY, 1893.

THACKER & CO., LD.

CHOICE INDIAN CIGARS.

		Rs. a.
O K NOBLES—Of fine flavour, and mild	In Boxes of 100, Per Box	1 12
O K DAWSONS—With straw, much liked	„ „ „	1 12
O K MANILLAS—Choice, mild Cheroots, with straw	„ „ „	1 8
O K HAVANNAHS—Well made, a Superior Smoke	„ „ „	2 0
O K THOMPSONS—With straw, a Long Smoke	„ „ „	1 12

JAVA GEMS.

O K JAVA GEMS, Cigar Shape, No. 1,	In Boxes of 100, Per Box	3 8
O K JAVA GEMS „ No. 2,	„ „ „	3 4
O K JAVA GEMS „ No. 3,	„ „ „	3 0

BOMBAY :— Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., } POONA :— "Temple House," Camp, and Boodhwar Peth, City.

CHEMISTS, WINE, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.	OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.	RARE OLD COGNAC.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.	SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
AMONTILLADO A. 1	"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
DINNER SHERRY.	NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.	BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND	LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE
BORDEAUX WINES.	ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE : RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG {MEDOWS STREET,} BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS AND

DRY PLATES

OF ALL SIZES
JUST RECEIVED PER P. & O. STEAMER "ROME."
Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete New Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG {MEDOWS STREET,} BOMBAY.

KEMP'S VETERINARY REMEDIES.

ALTERATIVE POWDER.	For Indigestion, Skin Eruptions, Debility, and Loss of Appetite. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.
TONIC POWDER.	For Strengthening and Stimulating Horses suffering from Overwork, or the effects of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.
AKEODERMA.	The Best Application for Parasitic or other Skin Diseases, Produces a Healthy Coat. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
VETERINARY LINIMENT.	For Sprains, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Sore Throat, Catarrh. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.
HEALING POWDER.	For Sores, Chafes, Saddle and Harness Galls, Broken Knees, etc. Per Bottle, Re. 1.
CANTHARIDINE OIL.	For Promoting the Growth of Hair over Scars and Bald Spots. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2, Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured.
We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE

MR. STANLEY OAKES,

13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THORPE & CO.'S

SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE.

NEW SHAPES ; FASHIONABLE COLOURS ;
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK, FAWN, MOUSE, TERRA-COTTA, BAY BROWN, NUT-BROWN, GREY, SOFT (CLERICAL),	Rs. 8-8.
VARSITY CAPS	Rs. 2-8.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE & CO. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES & Co

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

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LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA COMPANY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Audran's Immensely Popular and Beautiful Comic Opera, in 3 Acts, Entitled
"LA MASCOTTE."
GRAND AMAZON MARCH.
THE CHARMING DUET, "GLOU-GLOU,"
Acknowledged by the Indian Press to be the finest Performance of La MASCOTTE ever seen in the East.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH,
GRAND SPECTACULAR BURLESQUE
"LALLA ROOKH."

FRIDAY, APRIL 14TH,
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."

SATURDAY, APRIL 15TH,
"THE COLLEEN BAWN."
Mr. HARRY STANLEY in his Grand Impersonation of Myles Nee-Copaleen, with Songs and Jig.
PRICES:—Stalls or Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1. Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats.
Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street.
Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had.
T. EMPSON, Manager. A. H. FAWCETT, Agent.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC,

HORNBY ROAD, ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 MORNING TILL 10 EVENING.
AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION.
5 COMPLETE SHOWS 5
A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORETELLER: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.
Trams pass the door. Admission as follows:—
10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.
Fashionable Reception, 4 to 7-30 p.m., Re. 1.
Native Ladies and Gentlemen, 4 annas.

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ON MAIDAN, OPPOSITE ENTRANCE, GAIETY THEATRE.
"WATER NYMPH"
"ROLLA,"
and "SWINGING HEAD"
Are now the sensation and talk of Bombay.
Exhibitions every quarter of an hour from 7 to 11 p.m.
By MADAME CORA and her Assistants.
ADMISSION, 8 annas. Children, Soldiers, Sailors and Servants, 4 annas.

THE MAGNETIC LADY

(Arrived from England by Last Mail)
WILL GIVE A LIMITED NUMBER OF
SEANCES
AT
EVE'S FLORAL BOWER,
A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND,
NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Eve is in attendance each evening to conduct Visitors through intricate miles of paths shadowed and decorated with floral and paradisical emblems.
ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 6 to 7 and from 8 to 10 p. m.,
ONE RUPEE.
To the Bower only from 5 to 6, 7 to 8, and 10 to 11 P. M.
EIGHT ANNAS.

NOTICE.

I WILL NOT be RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBT OR DEBTS CONTRACTED by the CREW of the s. s. THYRA, now lying in Bombay.
MATTHEW ROSS DUNNING,
Master.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!!
CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AT REDUCED RATES, of Indian Curious, &c., suitable for presentation at Home to make room for New Stock.
HURJIMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS, &c.,
Rampart Row and Meadows Street, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.
Agents.

SECONDHAND PIANOFORTES,

IN PERFECT ORDER AND WARRANTED SOUND,
FOR SALE
At the undersigned for cash or by monthly payments:—

	Rs.
Rosewood Sympathetic Square Piano.....	475
American Walnut do. do.	540
Grand Boudoir ebonized (on three legs) ...	380
Do. do. do. ...	425
Cottage Piano in Walnut, transposing 3 Notes	500
Cottage Piano in Mahogany "Bijou".....	275

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Re. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, all Sizes; black, also Tan Oxford or Strap.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

STABLING WANTED, in Fort, for one Horse and Cart. Apply "A.," care of this Office.

PERRIER JOUET "B BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co. Sole Agents.

JUST UNPACKED.—Atkinson's Delicate Perfumes, Jasmin, Jockey Club, Moss, Rose, Oppononix Patchouli, Sweet Briar, Toilet, Wood Violet, Ylangylance, &c., &c. White Rose in 1, 2, 4, and 8 ozs. Bot.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

LOVELY TEAS.—Fresh Consignment of our celebrated BREAKFAST and HOUSEHOLD MIXTURES, at 12 and 10 as. per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

TEA.—Our Flowery Orange Pekoe is really the Pick of the Market. It can be returned if not approved. Despatch your orders. You can not be Deceived.—EDWARDS and Co., 36, Medows Street, Fort.

WESTROPP HOUSE, Malabar Hill, TO LET, furnished, from end of May. Apply J. A. SHEPHERD.

NOW READY, "Churchmen and the Higher Criticism," being the Charge recently delivered by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay. Price As 4-6, post free. To be had of the Superintendent, B B S Press, Bombay.

PLEASE note Celestinas, manufactured by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, can be exchanged within 3 months if not approved. Despatch your orders, for you cannot be deceived.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

MONEY RETURNED if not approved of Our MOKHA GROUND COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being ROASTED and GROUND in the latest pattern improved closed Cylinders the finest Aroma is preserved. A trial is earnestly solicited.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, fresh, just unpacked. Per lb. on cut As. 12. Whole Loaf per lb. As. 11. Original Cases per lb. As. 10—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, for a State in Kathiawar. Salary Rs. 30 with quarters. Apply "G," care of this Paper.

WANTED, Experienced HEAD PRESSMAN. Only competent men with good habits need apply. References "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have lived at the Alexandra Hotel Frere Road, Bombay, for some days, during which time I found everything very satisfactory. The food good and well cooked, attendance good, and servants respectful. The room well ventilated, and the management at all times willing to meet the wishes of boarders.—MARK CARROL, Bengal.

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H. O. SELBY, says about "FOUNTAIN HOTEL," MAHABLESHWAR:—"Should any person desire to act on "Falstaff's resolution and live cleanly as a nobleman should, I would advise him to put up at the "FOUNTAIN HOTEL.

REMOVED.—Mrs. MARIE C. BOND, SPECIALIST for FEMALE DISEASES, to No. 8, Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill. Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon A. M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. H. Crizzie, Esq. in charge Tunnels, Gokhara...—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 3 [illegible] 1-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible].

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 3 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1893, at 5 p.m. Subscribers and others interested in the welfare of Seamen and this Society are invited to attend.
W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 200, inclusive of conveyance allowance.
The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.
NANDKISOR SINGH,
Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

FRAMJI COWASJI,
ENGINEER AND AGENT FOR ALL DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY,
60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENT for MESSRS. CROSSLEY BROS., Ld., whose well-known Gas Engines have received the highest award, Crystal Palace Exhibition and for Messrs. D. H. and G. Haggie, Wire Rope Manufacturer.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.
SUIT No. 4081 OF 1892.
The ASSESSOR and COLLECTOR of Bombay Municipality .....Plaintiff.
vs.
SHAIK AHMED FAKRUDIN.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 16th Day of March, 1892, it was ordered that the defendant Shaik Ahmed Fakrudin should pay at the Office of the Court of Small Causes of Bombay, Rs. 147-13-2, by monthly two equal Instalments.
And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 11th day of January, 1893, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed TO SELL the right, title, and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Doongree Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 241·75 square feet or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3,673, and Street Nos. 22, 23, but which is not registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as no revenue is payable to Government in respect thereof, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the property Ward No. 3672, belonging to Mr. Ganji Nathu, on the east by the property Ward No. 3816, belonging to Mr. Joseph Samuel Dhokalkar, on the South by a passage and on the west by a passage, and which said premises belong to Shaik Ahmed Fakrudin.
Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1893, at the hour of 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said Defendant abovenamed in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof, as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.
Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.
Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the property to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.
The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the Sale.
Of the price of the property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the property is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the Fifteenth Day after the sale.
The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.
In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to Government, and the property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 10th Day of March, 1893.
JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND, AND BAYLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.
The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.
CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR, with a thorough knowledge of "Retouching." Apply with testimonials and samples of work, if any, within 1st May, 1893, stating the salary desired, to
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FOR RENT OR SALE.
HARDING'S HOTEL, "BONDGATE," SIMLA.
THIS ESTATE is centrically situated on the Mall, and occupies one of the most valuable sites in Simla.
For particulars apply to
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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
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BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
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CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

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FOR the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
SAMPLES FREE.

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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

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Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
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DELIGHTFULLY COOL WEAR, NON-SHRINKING.
PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
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COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

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Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Re 10, no interest is allowed.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS
RECENTLY ARRIVED.
T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.
T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY,
A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy imported for the first time in India,
At Rs. **120-0-0** per dozen Quarts.
T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes),
At Rs. 48-0-0 per dozen Quarts.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street),
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Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
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Secretary.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 25	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	9 pr. ct.	1,065
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	30	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	16	90
Batty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ox div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	885
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	151
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	215
Oriental Gas	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prize					
Pwales Fireinsurance	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Scoundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	27
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	121
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	887½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	57½
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	...	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kinloch)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	890
Apollo	750	00'2	2,200	90	300
Bellasis	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	320
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	... 10	260
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs.	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200	16	120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		240
Colaba	500	1,280	1,280	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	135
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	925
Franchi	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum Mahadupra Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	32½	375xd
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	85
Mofussil Co.	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	116½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	295
New Bernar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 25	295
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1·	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dv 1	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48½
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,00	25	1,375 x 1
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w 1
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	940

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	505 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	85
Hellery S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	303
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325 nom.
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 47½	1,025
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Dorai Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	420 xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	695
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	505
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	700 xd
Hinguna Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	705
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,180
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,115
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	845
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	860 xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x d
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.5
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,475
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,637½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	152½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.p.a.d	105
Madura Mills.	7,778	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 40	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	1 yr. Rs. 60	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venkateshwar Lakhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,100	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mf'g, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	605

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-6
China Leaf 17½ do.	"	26-7 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-12 "
Do. do. new	"	25-8 "
Australia do.	"	26-1
Bombay do.	"	26
English Sovereigns	"	16-10
Do. Dracots	"	16-9
Bar Silver 17 Betternes	"	109-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	109-11
Carolas Dollars	"	230 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222-4
Five-Francs	"	357

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, 5 p.m.
Lecture by Mr. S. Tomlinson on "Migration and Growth of Cities," Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-45 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Warrnambool (s), from Delagoa Baz; Sheik (s), Cardiff; Nevassa (s), Calcutta; and Pachumba (s), Karachi,

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday;—La Seine (s), for Aden, &c; Kt. of St. George (s) Havre; and H. M. S. Brisk, Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Start entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf will close to-day, at 9 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Royal Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday, the 17th instant.

A BOAT CAPSIZED.—Prow No. 961, laden with fire-wood, whilst sailing towards the Powder Works Bunder, last evening, capsized off Malet Bunder; the crew clung on to the prow until other boats from that Bunder came to their assistance, and picked them up.

MR. TOMLINSON'S LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Union Mr. S. Tomlinson will deliver a lecture on "Migration and the Growth of Cities," to-day, at 5-45 p.m., at the Framji Cowasjee Institute. The lecture is open to the public.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,840, of these 469 were new admissions, consisting of 218 males, 118 females, and 133 children. The average daily attendance was 59·35. The total number of children vaccinated at the dispensary during the month was 137.

A MAHOMEDAN STUDENT.—Mr. Goolamhoosein, son of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cooper, and made the usual declaration to obtain the age certificate, as he proceeds to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Goolamhoosein is at present nineteen years of age, and a student in the Elphinstone College.

FALL OF A WALL.—Yesterday evening, about half-past 6 o'clock, a portion of a wall, about ten feet square, fell on the third floor of one Hoseinbee's house, situated at Serang Street. It appears that the adjoining house, belonging to Nacoda Goolam Mahomed, was pulled down by the Municipality. The wall consequently became unprotected and fell down, but fortunately no one was injured.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A SOLICITOR.—The hearing of the case brought against Mr. Hemming, solicitor, for assaulting a victoria-driver, was fixed for yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, but, as the complainant is still confined to the J. J. Hospital, Inspector Saunderson applied for a postponement of the case, which was granted, and the case was accordingly adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th instant.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Deputy Coroner, Mr. Allen F. Turner, at the morgue, yesterday, on the body of Khojanoor Syratsha, aged thirty years. Deceased was a dock-labourer, and lived at Mannowada Road. For the last eight days he had been suffering. On Monday last he purchased one anna worth of opium and swallowed it, and died from its effects. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DISAPPEARANCE OF BOYS.—Dulla Valla, a Marwarree, having his shop at Oomercarry, reports that his brother Lala, aged fourteen years, has been missing since Sunday evening last. He had on his person gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 24.—Mypathee Mullecha reports that his brother, Marothee Rama, aged eleven years, has been missing since yesterday. At the time he left home he had on his person a silver bangle, valued at Rs. 5.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—*The Daily Telegraph* writes on March 18:—Maclean's "Guide to Bombay," published in this country, by Messrs. Street and Co., has been thoroughly revised, and the information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city brought up to date from official and authentic sources. All the public buildings, including those recently erected, are fully described, and the directory portion of the work has been corrected up to the day of going to press.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the St. Mary's College will play the following programme on Thursday, at 5-30 p.m., at the Victoria Gardens:—

March.....Silver Trumpets.....Viviana
Overture.....Dame Blanche.....Boieldieu
Officer's Valse.....Coote
Selection.....Oberon.....C M de Weber
Gavotte.....Wellkommen.....Kluss
Polka.....Off we go.....Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—On Monday night, a Marwaree went to Constable Butfoy, and informed him that a sailor was creating a disturbance at his shop. The sailor, while under the influence of liquor, went to the informant's shop, but he was refused admission. The sailor, thereupon went to a Parsee Irani's shop and, taking a glass, he threw it at Purshotam Rakha. The glass struck Purshotam on the chest, and he was seriously injured. Constable Butfoy at once went to the shop, but he found that the delinquent had absconded. Constable Butfoy then went to the Edinburgh Hotel, where he found the sailor, who was identified by the complainant and other witnesses. The accused was yesterday charged before Mr. Hamilton with being drunk and disorderly. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Balaram Damodar Daji, Parushram Heraji, Parboo Mucoond, and Wassoodew Bapooji appeared to answer the charges of assault and theft, preferred against them by Anandi, widow of Narayen Pandurang. Mr. G. W. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. B. Spencer represented the accused. The case for the prosecution was that at 5 a.m., on the 11th ultimo, whilst the complainant was picking cowdung in the Nagdevi Street, the first four accused who lived in the same house that she lived in, began abusing her. The accused assaulted the complainant with clenched fists and robbed her of a gold bangle, weighing two tolas. After recording evidence for the prosecution, the Magistrate, in disposing of the case, observed that it was impossible to convict the accused on unreliable evidence, such as that given by complainant's witnesses. His Worship, therefore, discharged the accused.

SAILING IN THE HARBOUR WITHOUT SIDE-LIGHTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. J. B. Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, charged Salley Mahommed, tindal of the Arab bugla Hooseinee, with sailing his vessel in the harbour, without side-lights, under Section 6 of Act 10 of 1889. Mr. Nicholson, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Port Trust, while Mr. Bailey, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bailey, defended the accused. Mr. Nicholson observed that the prosecution arose out of a collision, which took place on the 6th instant between the accused's bugla, and a steam-ship that was going out of the harbour. The accused admitted having no coloured light on the vessel, but he pleaded ignorance of the law. He said that buglas were not in the habit of carrying side-lights. The accused's vessel had a light attached to one of the yards. Mr. Bailey, on behalf of the accused, said that by the collision the bugla had sustained damage to the extent of Rs. 2,000, and that was a sufficient punishment to the owners and tindal of the vessel for not keeping side-lights on the vessel. They would, in future, certainly not forget to follow the regulation and carry red and green lights. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it appeared to him that a vessel of such a size as that of the accused's ought to carry out the regulation strictly. The court must inflict such a fine upon the accused as would be an example to others. His Worship, therefore, would inflict upon the accused half the maximum amount of fine that he was empowered to do under the Act. The accused was accordingly fined Rs. 50.

MAHOMEDANISM is on the increase at Sierra Leone, the followers of the prophet numbering one-tenth of the population. The Church of England alone receives State aid. All the other religious bodies are either self-supporting or aided by missionary societies. The Bishop of the Anglican Church, the Roman Catholic priests, and the superintendents of the Wesleyan and the Free Church Methodists are Europeans; the other ministers of religion are Africans.

POONA RACES, 1893.

FIRST DAY (THURSDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1893.)

1ST RACE—"The Maiden Galloways"—Rs. 750 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each Galloway declared to start. For all Arab Galloways. Maidens on 1st May, 1893. Distance—One mile. Weight—For inches. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 10lbs, extra.—Allowance—Galloways landed after 1st August, 1892, allowed 4 lbs. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 25; 1st July Rs. 50; 1st September Rs. 100.

2ND RACE—"The Arab Pony Derby"—Rs. 1,000 from the fund. With a starting sweepstake of Rs 50 for each pony declared to start. For all Arab ponies. Maidens on 1st May, 1893. Distance—2 furlongs. Weight—For inches. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; thrice or oftener 10 lbs extra. Allowance—Ponies landed after 1st August 1892 allowed 4 lbs. Entrance—15th May, Rs 25; 1st July, Rs 50; 1st September, Rs 100.

3RD RACE—"The Poona Derby"—Rs. 1,500 to the winner; and Rs 500 to the second horse from the fund; with a starting sweepstake of Rs 100 for each horse declared to start. The winner to take the whole of the entrances and starting sweepstakes. The third horse to save his entrance and starting sweepstake. For all Arabs. Maidens on 1st May, 1893. Distance—R C and a distance. Weight—Weight for age—Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 10 lbs extra. Allowances—Horses landed after 1st August 1892 allowed 4 lbs; Galloways allowed 7lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entrance—15th May Rs. 50; 1st July, Rs 100; 1st September, Rs 200.

4TH RACE—"The Trial Stakes"—Rs. 1,000 from the fund with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Half carries a second horse. For all horses. Distance—R. C. Weight for age and class. Penalties—Winners once 4 lb; twice 7 lbs; oftener 10lbs extra. Winners of a Race value Rs. 2,000 twice 7 lbs extra; twice, or of a race value Rs. 5,000, 1 stone in addition. Allowance—Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 25; 1st July, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 100. Four horses in bona fide separate interests to start, or only Rs. 500 will be given. Rule 8 also applies.

5TH RACE—"The Dealers' Plate'—Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all Arabs landed after 1st August 1892. Distance—Six furlongs. Weight—Weight for age. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May 1893 7 lbs; Galloways allowed 7 lbs extra. Entrance—Rs. 50, to close and name at 8 a. m. the day before the race. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,500.

SECOND DAY, (SATURDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER)

1ST RACE—"The Criterion"—Rs. 600 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs qualified under Rule 2. Distance—1¼ mile. Weight—Weight for age raised 21 lbs. Penalties—Winners 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 10 lbs extra. Allowances—Horses landed after 1st August, 1892, allowed 6 lbs; Galloways allowed 7 lbs; Maidens on 1st May 1893 7 lbs; Maidens 10 lbs. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 15; 1st July, Rs. 30; 1st September, Rs. 60. G. R. European professionals may ride carrying 7 lbs extra; native professionals may ride carrying 3 lbs extra.

2ND RACE—"H. H. Aga Khan's Purse"—Rs 500 presented by H. H. Aga Khan, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 75 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs. Maidens of the day. Distance—R. C. and Distance. Weight—Weight for age. Allowances—Galloways allowed 7 lbs, horses landed since 1892-93, 4 lbs. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 25; 1st July, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs 100. Four horses in bona fide separate interests to start, or the purse will be withheld.

3RD RACE—"The Welter"—Rs 500 from the fund with a starting sweepstake of Rs 50 for each horse declared to start. For all horses qualified under Rule 2. Distance—Six furlongs. Weight—For age and class raised 21 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 10 lbs extra. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May 1893, 7 lbs; Maidens 10 lbs. Entrance—15th May, Rs 15; 1st July, Rs 30; 1st September, Rs 60; G R European professionals may ride carrying 7 lbs extra; native professionals may ride carrying 3 lbs extra.

4TH RACE—"H H Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate—Rs 1,000 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs 100; second horse to receive half entrances, and the third horse to receive Rs 200 out of the sweepstakes. For all Arabs. Distance—R C and distance. Weight—Weight for age reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 3 lbs; twice 5 lbs; thrice 7 lbs, four times 10 lbs, five times or oftener 14 lbs. Winners of an aggregate amount of Rs. 6,000 in total value of races won (values computed under Rules 9 & 13 of W I T C new Rules) to carry an additional penalty of 4 lbs; of an aggregate amount of Rs 10,000, an additional penalty 12 lbs. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May, 1893, 7 lbs; Maidens 10 lbs; Galloways allowed 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 15th May, Rs 50; 1st July, Rs 100; 1st September, Rs 200.

5TH RACE—"The Ghorpuri Stakes"—Rs 400 from the fund. A selling race for all Arabs. Distance—1 mile. Weight—Horses entered to be sold for Rs 1,500 to carry 10st; five lbs. added or deducted for every Rs 100 above or below that sum. Lowest selling price Rs 300. Allowance—Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Entrance Rs 30, to close at 8 a.m. the day before the race.

6TH RACE—"The Pony Cup"—Rs 500 from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs 50 for each pony declared to start. For all Arabs and C B Galloways 13·3 and other classes 13·2 —above heights to carry 10 stone. Weight—Weight for inches. Distance—Six furlongs. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs; twice 7 lbs; oftener 10 lbs extra. Allowance—Maidens on 1st May, 1893, 7 lbs; Maidens 10 lbs. Horses landed after 1st August 1892 allowed 4 lbs extra. Entrances—15th May, Rs 15; 1st July, Rs 30; 1st September, Rs 60.

THIRD DAY, (TUESDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER).

1ST RACE—"The Stewards' Purse"—Rs 750 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs 75 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Distance—Two miles. Weight—Weight for age and class. Penalties—Winners of Rs 1,000 in the aggregate 4 lbs; of Rs 2,000, in the aggregate 7 lbs; of Rs 4,000 or upwards in the aggregate, 10 lbs extra. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May 1893, allowed 5 lbs; Maidens 10 lbs. Entrance—15th May, Rs 50; 1st July, Rs 100; 1st September, Rs 200. Four horses in bona fide separate interests to start, or only Rs. 400 will be given. Rule 8 also applies.

2ND RACE—"Galloway Plate"—Rs 500 from the fund. With a starting sweepstake of Rs 50 for each Galloway declared to start. For all Arab and C B Galloways. Winners of an aggregate amount of Rs 10,000 and upwards barred. Value computed under W I T C new rules 9 and 13. Distance —R C Weight—For inches reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs, oftener 10 lbs. Winners since 1st May 1890 of any race value Rs. 2,000 and upwards to carry 10 lbs. in addition to the above penalties. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May, 1893, allowed 3 lbs, Maidens 8 lbs; C B's allowed 7 lbs. Galloways landed since 1st August 1892 allowed 4 lbs extra. Entrances 15th May, Rs 25, 1st July, Rs 50, 1st September, Rs 100.

3RD RACE—"The Soldiers' Cup—Rs 1,000 presented by H E the Right Honorable Lord Harris, G C I E, with a starting sweepstake of Rs 100 for each horse declared to start. Second horse to receive Rs 500 from entries and starting stakes; 3rd horse to save entrance and starting stakes. For all Arabs and country-breds. Distance—R C and a distance. Weight—Handicap. Penalties—Winners after the publication of the handicap to carry 4 lbs extra for each race won; of a race value Rs 1,000 7 lbs extra. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 50; 1st July, Rs 100; 1st September Rs 200. Handicap to published on the 15th September 1893. Half forfeit for horses struck out before noon of 20th September.

4TH RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes."—Rs 500 from the Fund with a starting sweepstake of Rs 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Galloways 13.3 and under, qualified under Rule 2. 13·3 English and Australians to carry 11st 7lbs. 13·3 Arabs to carry 10st 5lbs. 13·3 C B's to carry 10st 3lbs.—Weight for inches. Distance—Six furlongs. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May 1893, 7lbs, Maidens—10lbs Galloways and Ponies landed after 1st August 1892, allowed 4 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs extra. Entrances—15th May, Rs 15; 1st July, Rs 30; 1st September, Rs 60. G R European professionals may ride carrying 7 lbs extra, native professionals may ride carrying 3 lbs extra.

5TH RACE.—"The Champion Stakes."—Rs 600 from the Fund with a starting sweepstake of Rs 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs. and Bombay, Mysore, Nizam, and Berar C B horses. Distance—1 mile. Weights —For age and class. Penalties—Winners of Rs 500, once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Winners of the value of Rs 1000 to carry an extra 4lbs for each such race won. Allowance—Maidens on 1st May 1893, allowed 7lbs, maidens 10lbs. Entrances—15th May, Rs 25; 1st July, Rs 50; 1st September, Rs 100.

FOURTH DAY, (THURSDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER).

1ST RACE.—"Pony Selling Race."—Rs 400 from the fund. For all Arabs and C B ponies. Distance—Five furlongs. Weight—Ponies entered to be sold for Rs 1,000 to carry 10st 4lbs, allowed for every Rs 100 under this price. Lowest selling price Rs 400. Allowances—3lbs allowed for every inch under 13·2. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Entrance—Rs 30. To close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Selling price must be stated in the entry.

2ND RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup."—Rs 600 from the fund. With a starting sweepstake of Rs 50 for each horse declared to start. Second horse to receive half the entries, third horse to save his entry and starting stake. For all Arabs. Distance—1 mile. Weight—Handicap—Handicap to be published on 15th September 1893. Half forfeit for horses struck out before noon of 20th September. Winners of races after publication of handicap to carry 5lbs, penalty for each win. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrance—12th May, Rs 25; 1st July, Rs 50; 1st September, Rs 100.

3RD RACE.—"The Merchants' Cup."—About Rs 500 presented by a few Merchants of Poona, with a starting sweepstake of Rs 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs, Maidens on 1st May, 1893. Distance—1¼ mile. Weight—Handicap to be published the day before the race. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrance—15th May, Rs 25; 1st July, Rs 50; 1st September, Rs 100. Four horses in different interests to start or the prize will be withheld.

4TH RACE.—"The Poona Handicap."—Rs 500 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs 50 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Distance—Six furlongs. Weight—Handicap. Entrance—Rs 30. To close and name at 8 a.m., the day before the race. Four or more horses in bona fide separate interests to start or only Rs 400 will be given. Rule 8 also applies.

5TH RACE.—"The Deccan Handicap."—Rs 500 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs 50 for each pony declared to start. For all Arab ponies. Distance—1 mile. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published on the 15th September, 1893. Half forfeit for horses struck out before noon of 20th September 1893. Winners of races after publication of handicap to carry 5lbs extra for each win. Four or more ponies in bona fide separate interests to start or only Rs 250 will be given. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 25; 1st July, Rs 50; 1st September, Rs 100.

FIFTH DAY, (SATURDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER 1893).

1ST RACE—"The Consolation Handicap."—Rs. 500 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs and C. B.'s which have started during the meeting and not won. Distance—1¼ miles. Weight—Handicap. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrance—Rs. 30. H. F. To close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race.

2ND RACE.—"The Kirkee Cup."—Rs. 500 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each pony declared to start. Second pony to receive half entrances, third pony to receive Rs.100 from the starting stakes. For all ponies that have started during the meeting. Distance, 1 mile. Weight, handicap. Forced for all pony winners during the meeting, at an entrance of Rs. 30. Optional to loosers of the meeting at an entrance of Rs. 30. H. F. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. To close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race.

3RD RACE.—The "Winners' Handicap."—Rs 1,000 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Arab and C. B. winners during the meeting. Distance.—1¼ mile. Weight.—Handicap. Forced for all Arab and C. B. winners during the meeting, winners of Ponies' and Galloways' races excepted, at an entrance of Rs. 50. Optional to all Arab and C. B. loosers of the meeting at an entrance of Rs. 30. H. F. To close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards.

4TH RACE—"SELLING RACE"—Rs 500 from the fund. For all horses. Distance—1 mile. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500, to carry 10st. Four lbs added or deducted for each Rs. 100 above or below that sum. Lowest selling price Rs. 600. Maiden of the day allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 50. To close and name at 8 a. m. the day before the race.

5TH RACE—"Galloway Handicap"—Rs 500 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Arab and C B Galloways and other classes 13·3 and under. Distance—1 mile. Forced for winners at an entrance of Rs 50. Optional to Arab and C. B. Galloway loosers of the meeting at an entrance of Rs. 30 H. F. Entries to close and name at 8 a m the day before the race. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The W I T C Rules.

The Criterion, the Welter and the Corinthian Stakes are open only to Officers of H M's Services, Civil (Covenanted), Military, Naval and Members of the following Clubs, viz., any Club in England recognised by the G N H Rules; the Bengal Club, Calcutta; Byculla, Yacht Club and Bombay Clubs, Bombay; Madras Club, Madras; and Western India Club, Poona; and only to horses *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of persons qualified to run for three months previous to the 1st September 1893. All horses which have won a race or handicap to which money or cup of the value of Rs. 1000, or more were added, are debarred from starting for the Criterion and the Welter.

A Bombay Presidency C B is a C B whose dam has been in a place within the Civil or Political control of the Government of Bombay for twelve months immediately preceding the birth of the foal.

In races for maidens on 1st May—penalties only apply to winners of Rs. 200.

Entries must be accompanied by a remittance for the full amount of such entries, or otherwise they will be declined. Cheques and drafts must be made payable in Poona.

No owner will be allowed to start a horse unless all his course and stable fees and subscription and starting sweepstakes have been paid.

There must

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Captain C. F. HARRISON.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD FLOORING BOARDS.
On THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Parel Workshops, in the Engineers' Yard—
A heap of old flooring boards.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.
Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla, a lot of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of single and double barrelled guns and rifles, revolvers, pistols, daggers, bayonets, swords, cartridge, &c.. &c.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton with removable coach box.
1 " strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 strong 4 seated barouche.
1 strong grey Arab horse, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 bay Arab galloway, goes well in saddle.

BONA FIDE SALE,
On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sopari Bag Road, Parel, teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, fancy table ornaments, pictures, lamps, garden pots, &c., the property of H. W. HERBERT, Esq.
The property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from the executor of the late Mr Eduljee Cowasjee Bisney, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill Road, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, silverware, table and hanging lamps, copper and brass utensils, plated, glass and crockery ware, globe lamps, a strong built shigram, and many other sundry articles.
The property will be on view 4 days before the day of Auction.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Cooperage, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich Brussels and Persian carpets, very handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of SIR GEORGE GREAVES, late Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.
On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Staff Quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. MACDONALD, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Daboolker Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french polished and open carved household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, handsome Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, fancy fulkari door curtains, &c, the property of F FRYVOGEL, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 12, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.
The Sale of Landed Property on the Bhendy Bazar, or Parel Road, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED, until further notice.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE UNION MILLS, DELISLE ROAD, PAREL.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Union Mills, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Station, by order of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—
A quantity of cotton damaged by fire and water.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Hormuz Villa," Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s premises, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, glassware and porcelainware, Hink's lamps, Brussels carpets, warranted Fire-proof safe, English-built open carriage by E. Kesterton, in very good order, &c. the property of Dr. H. N. KHORY, proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
The property of a gentleman—
1 handsome double-seated brougham with glass-sides and-bell.

On THURSDAY, the 20th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Persian carpet 18 ft., by 12 ft., rich oilpaintings lion and tiger skins with heads, Lady's English-made side saddle, single harness, English-made, in box, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, China matting, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Major C H BLOMFIELD.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, COMMONLY CALLED IMAMBARA, SITUATE ON THE JAIL ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.
On THURSDAY, the 27th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees in possession Messrs. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy and Co., and Messrs. Nensey Khareas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khediza Begum alias Doolum Begum, the widow, and Jehan Ara Begum, the daughter of the late Mirza Abbas bin Mahomed Ali Khan Shoostry of Hyderabad, and Aga Mahomed Tucke bin Hajee Mahomed Salley Khan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of September, 1885, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of Government pension and tax land or ground, with the several messuages or dwelling-houses, bungalow, stables, warehouses and out-houses standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Imambara, situate at Jail Road, otherwise called Baboola Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and fronting on the east side of the old Nagpada Road in the subdistrict of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement 16,720 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 17, new No 76, old Survey Nos 2185 and 2545, and new Survey No 3095 and bounded on the east by the Khoja Burial ground, on the west by the old Nagpada Road and Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, on the south partly by the property belonging to Kalianjee and Manumeya, respectively, partly by the house of Kala Mahadoo Dewjee, partly by the house of Narranjee Bhicajee Raghoo and Dhondoo Wagmarya, and partly by the burial-ground and durga belonging to the Khoja community, and on the north partly by the Moghul Mosque and partly by Imambara Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY known as Tarraporewalla's House, in Lohar Chawl, or new Line Street, outside the Fort.
On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve on the premises, by order of the parties concerned, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—
All that piece of Government ground, containing by admeasurement 760 square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the pucka-built dwelling house, cookrooms, and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Lohar Chawl or New Line Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, and 2758, and street Nos. 303, 1, 3, 305, and 307, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 1197, new No. 6883, old Survey No. 1205, 6,125, and new Survey No. 2-61, and for Pension and Tax under old No. 396, new No. 2284, old Survey Nos. 1215 and 6-1215, and new Survey No. 1 and 2-61, and bounded on the east by the property formerly belonging to Muckoondji Shamjee and now to Bhasker Shamji, on the west by the property formerly belonging to Cawasjee Pallonjee Sethna and others, on the north by the property formerly belonging to Abbajee Rowjee and now to Merwanjee Rustomjee Billimoria, and on the south by the public road, called New Line Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Wilderness, Mazagon, near the "Bhandarvara Reservoir," the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Hink's lamps, table ornaments, poultry, poultry house, choice garden plants, coal cooking stove, etc., the property of J. BRENNAN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A New D. B. C. F. shot gun by Beattie of London, forward action, top snap, owner leaving the country,
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, April 12, 1893.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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SILVERSMITHS TO
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HAVE the honor to announce that they have forwarded by their representative to Bombay a vast and comprehensive stock direct from their works at Sheffield, embracing all the Novelties recently produced by them in Table Cutlery, Spoons Forks, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Cups and Trophies for Golf, Rowing, Swimming, Shooting, Lawn-Tennis and all other Sports, Ladies' and Gentlemen's fitted Dressing Bags, Tea and Coffee Services, and all kinds of Sterling Silver and Electroplated Ware. Also their celebrated and world-renowned Prince's Plate, which, can only be obtained from Messrs. MAPPIN AND WEBB.

FOR EXHIBITION AND SALE FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS
AT 60, TAMARIND LANE,
Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Old Premises.

NOTICE OF DEPARTURE.
LAST DAY IN BOMBAY
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
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FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
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THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working, and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.
Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
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The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage &c.

NOTES:
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHAMBATTA LANE.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th April 1893, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction the immoveable property hereunder described on the premises by order of Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik, Esquire, Executor of the last will and testament (with a codicil thereto) of the late Mr. Edward Rehatsek, deceased.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, settled under Act VI. of 1851, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises thereon, situate, lying, and being at Khambatta Lane, Khetwadi Road, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, fronting the said Khambatta Lane, on the east side thereof, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 13, new No. 13511, old Survey No. 13, new Survey No. 12-5519, assessed by the Municipality under ward D, ward No. 2158, street No. 3, containing by admeasurement 218 square yards and three-ninths of a square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mr. Abdool Hossein Heptoola Reshimwalla, on or towards the west by the Khambatta Lane, aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Mr. Pallonjee Merwanjee, on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Pallonjee Cowasjee Mistree, which said hereditaments and premises were lately in the occupation of the said Edward Rehatsek, deceased, and are now in the possession of his executor the said Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik, Esquire.
Further particulars of the property and conditions on which the said property is to be sold will be known on application to H. S. Dikshit, Esq., attorney for the said executor, at his Office, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF ULLEGED CHAMPAGNE, OILMANSTORES, &c.
Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H.C., and in re Peerbhoy Rahimbhoy, Cutchi Khoja, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy and Budrudin Khanbhoy, carried on business as Budrudin Khanbhoy, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 14th April, 1893, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting pickles, sauce, salad oil, castor oil, curry powder, chutney, Mustard, vinegar, dried herb, canary seeds, comfits, coffee, biscuits, jams, meats, fishes, vegetable, soup, sausages, Mushrooms, Baking powder, potted paste, empty glass jars, small scale, &c.
Also under instructions—a quantity of alleged champagne, hock, moselle, burgundy and still hock in quarts and pints by Giesler, &c.. &c.
Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, viz, 21 pieces of toakwood.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 12, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

ALL the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday, the price of Bar Silver also remaining at 38d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent higher, at 83¼ cents with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87⅞ dollars. The United States Treasury purchased 130,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·40 to 83·45 cents per oz. The Indian Council allotted an extra lakh of Bills in Calcutta, at last Wednesday's regular allotment rate of 1s. 2⅞d.; and 2½ lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay, and 21 lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 2⅝d. to 21-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The Wheat Market was firm at an advance of ¼d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 5s. 11½d. and 5s. 10½d. per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. The Linseed Market was also firm; but prices are not quoted.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats and Arrivals quiet, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, Surats *nil*. Spot quotations were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 7-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4¼d. for April-May deliveries, and 4 9-16d. for August-September.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 3-16 cent to 8⅝ cents; while July Futures were 19 points lower, at 8·18 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years for the same time :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts	18,000	10,000	12,000
Two days' do.	25,000	17,000	22,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892 ...	4,585,000	6,551,000	6,380,000

Our local Cotton Market has become quiet again to-day and business has been upon a small scale, while rates have receded Re. 1. to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought 800 bales, consisting of 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 226; 200 each of Jalgaum, at Rs. 210; and Amli Ginned, at Rs. 232; and 100 Veraval, at Rs. 200-20; while the Mills have taken 600 bales made up of 200 Khundwa, at Rs. 221; 100 each of Mowa, at Rs. 235; Mulkapore, at Rs. 215; Caddie Ginned, at Rs. 229; and 50 each of Cutchie, at Rs. 219; and Bhagalkote at Rs. 215 per candy.

WHEAT, in sympathy with the better market on the other side, has become firm to-day, and more has been doing for export; but business is still upon only a moderate scale. Prices have advanced one anna per cwt. all round, and we now quote :—

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...	Rs.	4	12	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4	11	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4	10	0 "
Red Delhi	"	4	6	3 "
Hard Yellow	"	5	4	0 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	4	8	0 "
Hard Red	"	4	13	0 "

SEEDS have also been firm in tone, and a large business has been reported on shippers' account, prices of *Rapeseed* having moved up one anna per cwt. to our quotations, say :—

Linseed	Rs.	7-9-0	to 7-11-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	7-8-0		"
" " Cawnpore	"	6-15-0	" 7-2-0	"
" Red "	"	6-8-0	" 6-11-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	17,822	bales.
Wheat	68,859	cwts.
Linseed	77,741	"
Rapeseed	56,175	"
Gingelly	5,099	"
Poppyseed	3,153	"
Groundnuts	6,649	"
Castorseed	11,621	"
Rice	13,171	"

FREIGHTS are firm, but not higher. A May loading steamer has been fixed at 15s. 6d. per ton, under open charter.

EXCHANGE opened firm again at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 2 5/8d. for Demand, for Bank remittance, and remained thereat throughout the day, with the one exception that a small amount of ready Telegraphic was placed at 1s. 2 5/8d. For three months sight Credits the rate opened at 1s. 2 25-32d. which, however, was more or less nominal, as one or two buyers came out, before long, at 1s. 2¾d., and even at this we heard of nothing offering, or for next month, at 1-32d. lower; and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 2⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 2¾d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·55.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER recovered from the weakness which reduced rates for Fours at the close, last evening; and, this morning, 104⅝ for Money, and 104 9-16 for Account, were quoted which, before the end, became 104 11-16 and 104⅝, respectively, final quotations, however, having been 1-16 per cent. less.

SHARES continue to show but little movement; and the only changes in Cotton Mill or Press Scrip to-day, are, in the former, a decline of Rs. 10 in Imperial; and an advance of Rs. 7½ in Manockjee Petit; and in the latter, an advance of Rs. 5 in New Berar; and a decline of Re. 1¼ in New Indian, at our revised quotations. A further advance of Re. 1¼ has taken place in Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 1065. Bombay Flour Mill shares have changed hands, at Rs. 865, with dividend.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Seychelles and Mauritius mails close at Aden, at noon, on Wednesday, the 12th instant.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th April, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	7	11	13 p.m.	91	15
Teheran	11	2	22 p.m.	..	21
Suez	11	3	p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 11th April, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	23	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	11	...	1
" Madras	...	45	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended April 1, 1893, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	3,01,000	4,000	4,13,000
Or per mile of Railway	234	653	9	896
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	12,12,644	24,16,034	50,882	36,79,560
Total for 13 weeks...	13,20,644	27,17,034	51,882	40,92,560
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	97,392	2,44,812	6,555	3,48,759
Per mile of Ry do.	212	531	14	757
Total to corresponding date do.	12,41,808	26,04,138	69,397	39,15,343

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 64,211
Do. to date ..... " 1,77,217

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WODEHOUSE—LAMBERT—April 5, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Frederic William, Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps, eldest son of Colonel Charles Wodehouse, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Agent, Kolhapur, to Mary Helen, eldest daughter of the late George Lambert, formerly Superintending Engineer, Sind.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HART—April 3, at Dharwar, Agnes Emily Bell Hart, eldest daughter of the late William Augustus Hart, Esq. Deputy Controller, Public Works Department, Madras.
TAIT—April 7, at the General Hospital, Thomas Tait, of the Bengal Paper Mills, Raniguni.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1893.

THE Report of Surgeon-Major-General Rice, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, for the year 1891, is full of instructive matter. The year was one of heavy mortality, especially from cholera which was unusually heavy in every province except Mysore, the total number of deaths from that scourge reaching the frightful total of six hundred and one thousand six hundred and three. In the previous year the deaths from cholera just fell short of three hundred thousand. In 1889 it is true that nearly four hundred and thirty thousand were swept off by it; but we have to go back to 1877 to find higher figures than those of 1891. It is difficult to realize that in the three years 1889-91 upwards of one million three hundred thousand people perished in India of cholera; a mortality which implies that some five millions of persons were struck by the disease. In the Bombay Presidency the maximum mortality from the epidemic was greatest in the month of August, and it was higher in the towns than in the rural districts. But though the number of deaths exceeded those of the previous year by nearly fifteen thousand, large areas of the Presidency escaped fairly well. The mortality in the City of Bombay was one hundred and forty-six, and of the twenty-five thousand villages, but sixteen hundred were affected. The Poona, Khandeish, and Nasik districts, with Sholapur and Bijapur, suffered most. In Bengal the mortality was frightful, the triennial bathing festival of the Ardhodoya Jog, leading to the diffusion of the epidemic throughout the Presidency. A belief that the bathing festival would not be again held at the Ganges brought together an unusual number of pilgrims, who arrived in an exhausted condition. Cholera of a severe type broke out among them; large numbers died where they were assembled on the river banks, others on their way to their homes spread the epidemic throughout the whole Province amongst the non-pilgrim population. It was noticeable that the first outburst of cholera throughout the different districts was succeeded by a lull, after which it broke out afresh. As the hot season, favourable to its spread, advanced the mortality attained its largest proportions. A deficiency in the rainfall of fifteen inches, and the want of abundant water to flush and replenish the tanks and wells greatly increased the mortality. Obviously Dr. Haffkine will have ample scope for trying the effect of his system of preventive vaccination against cholera in a presidency, where the deaths from cholera in one year number nearly a quarter of a million. That distinguished savant will, however, have to note that Dr. D. D. Cunningham, the Special Assistant to Dr. Rice, reports that his continued studies confirm the view that there is no definite relation between Koch's comma bacillus and cholera, and that the former is the consequence and not the cause of the latter. It is to be noted that the Surgeon-Major-General abstains from either dissent or concurrence with his Assistant on this important question.

Startling as the mortality from cholera is, that from fever exceeds it six-fold. The number of deaths from fever in 1891 exceeded three million eight hundred thousand, while in the previous year it was over four millions. The most fatal months are those of the cold-weather, the mortality rising rapidly from September to December, when it attains its maximum, and falls slowly to the minimum in April. There is good reason to believe that these "fevers" are largely the result of insufficient clothing and the absence of bed-covering in those districts of India where the temperature is lowest during the cold weather. In a year of exceptional mortality from fever in the Eastern Punjab in one large missionary institution where warm clothing and bed-covering were supplied and the food increased, there were few cases of fever, and no deaths. In other institutions where similar precautions were not taken the sickness and mortality were so great that it was found necessary to send the inmates away and temporarily close the doors. The Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal attributes the prevalence of fever in 1891, in that Province, in part to the deficient rainfall which left the vegetation in the tanks to decompose and make the water-supply unhealthy, and in part to the failure of the crops and high prices which resulted in the lowering of the vitality of the population. Dr. Rice is of opinion that until the drainage is improved, and a better water-supply and proper conservancy arrangements initiated, and the masses of the people are taught to appreciate and take care of them, it is hopeless to expect a diminution of mortality from fever in the low-lying provinces. The "fevers" were in part due to an epidemic of influenza. The mortality among children was very great; and it is to be noted that there was a considerable decline in the birth-rate. In the Bombay Presidency the deaths from fever numbered some three hundred and seventy thousand—nearly seventy-four thousand above the average of the previous decade. The influenza here, too, doubtless played its part in swelling the total. The maximum number of deaths from this cause occurred in December and the minimum in June. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa in all India was just short of a quarter of-a-million, giving a slight increase on the year 1890. Small-pox showed a satisfactory diminution, the fatal cases being nearly ninety thousand, less by twenty thousand than those of the previous year. The Madras Presidency had forty-one thousand deaths from this cause—a larger number than in any of the preceding six years. The chief victims were children under twelve. Forty-four of the fifty-five Municipal towns of the Presidency were visited, the town of Calicut, where the system of vaccination is very defective, heading the list with a mortality of over twenty per thousand of the population. The Bombay Presidency escaped with a mortality of fifteen hundred—half the number of the previous year, and less than any of the preceding six. The children here again were the chief victims. Of the total number of deaths four hundred and ten were those of children under one year of age, and seven hundred and forty-eight over one year and less than twelve. Small-pox was at its maximum in April. During the year 5,712,508 successful operations were effcted by the Vaccination Department throughout India, exactly a hundred thousand less than in 1890. The falling off was due to the prevalence of fever and influenza and other temporary causes. The depot at Calcutta for the preparation of animal lymph has been improved, and another depot established at Darjeeling. The importation of lymph from England has therefore been discontinued. It is to be hoped that the increased facilities for supplying bovine lymph will enable the practice of arm-to-arm vaccination to be altogether dispensed with. On this point the Sanitary Commissioner says nothing, but he incidentally mentions the "growing opposition of the people to vaccination." That opposition will certainly develope if arm-to-arm vaccination be largely practised.

We can at present do no more than refer to the important sections of the report devoted to the sickness and mortality among the European and Native troops and prisoners in India. The health of the European Army in 1891 compared favourably with 1890, the ratio of admissions to hospital per thousand having fallen from 1,520 to 1,379. This improvement is to be attributed to the opening of cantonment hospitals, producing a diminution in the cases of contagious disease, which with those of ague that follows next are the chief causes of the heavy sick list; the former are answerable for twenty-nine per cent., the latter twenty-five per cent. of the total sickness. The chief causes of mortality were enteric fever, cholera, injuries, heat apoplexy, and abscess of the liver. Enteric fever—typhoid—was answerable for thirty-six per cent. of the total deaths; it attacked as usual the young recruits fresh from England. It is noticeable that typhoid generally shows itself after the march up-country to a healthy station, and after moving from one healthy station or another, or from the plains to the hills. The inference is that the insanitary conditions prevailing on the march, the bad water, and the drinks obtained in the bazaars, are the true sources of enteric disease, which like most other diseases is due to a bacillus. Many medical men are inclined to believe that the bacilli lurk in the dust of insanitary native villages, and are carried about by the wind and in the rains get into the water in the dry weather. There is a beautiful arrangement at the picturesque station of Dagshai, not far from Simla, by which the tank that supplies water to the garrison fills another which supplies the bazaar. An outbreak of enteric fever in the garrison led to an analysis of the water, and "it was found to contain recent organic contamination." The soil is rocky and difficult to cultivate "but about seventy-five tons of night-soil are buried annually on the hill-side, and this has been done for over forty years!" No wonder there is enteric fever at that station at times. But far more destructive to the health of the troops, and a more fruitful cause of invaliding is the closing of the lock hospitals. Wherever they were opened contagious diseases diminished in number and virulence; when they were closed three years ago in deference to a vote of the House of Commons, the worst forms of those diseases increased to a frightful extent. The opening of cantonment hospitals in 1891 effected a reduction of the number of cases from thirty-four thousand to twenty-seven thousand, but that palliative did not bring it within ten thousand of the number at which the figures formerly stood. In the Madras Army thirty-one per cent. of the invaliding is due to this cause. What crimes are perpetrated in the name of morality!

MR. T. RAMA ROW having retired from office at the close of the last official year, the Administration Report of the State of Travancore, which has just been issued, though bearing the signatures of the new Dewan deals with the concluding year's work of his predecessor. Directly an Administration Report comes from Travancore it is followed by a counterblast from an anonymous, but apparently wealthy, writer, who indulges in tirades against the Minister, and can afford to have them printed and widely circulated. One of the inmates of the Madras Lunatic Asylum periodically addresses newspaper editors of other provinces warning them of "the wrath to come." But though the literary style be somewhat similar to that of the Reply to the Travancore Administration there is less method in its madness than that which distinguishes the Reply. Travancore has made much progress of late years; an enlightened Prince has the assistance of a capable Dewan, and that it should enjoy a reputation as a model state is not a matter for surprise. Here, as elsewhere, administrative reforms involving change have been attacked and discredited. Fortunately, the machinations of Travancore's enemies have been unavailing and there is every prospect of the continuance of her prosperity. It might have been well to have recapitulated the work of Mr. Rama Row, whose influence in Travancore it is impossible to over-rate. But, perhaps, this would after all have been out of place in an Administration Report, which strictly should only deal with the year whose work it reviews. This year there is much that is new; for the three years for which the members have seats in the Legislative Council having expired the personnel was for the most part reconstituted at the beginning of the year. It might have been supposed that in these circumstances numerous experiments would have been tried, but Mr. Rama Row still held the reins of office and had opportunities of getting the new members well in hand. Three new Bills were carried through the Council and received Royal assent, and two others were advanced a stage. One of the most important of the legislative measures of the year is that revising and amending the Travancore High Court Regulation. Under the old law a single judge of the High Court was empowered to hear appeals against the decisions of the District Courts in suits of the value of two thousand five hundred rupees and upwards, and an appeal to the Sovereign from his decision was provided, the remaining three judges of the High Court sitting as a Judicial Committee to hear such appeals. The new law abolishes the intermediate appeal, and empowers a full bench of three judges to hear and determine all civil appeals from the decisions of the district courts, subject to the confirmation of their decree by the Royal signmanual. The amendment brings Travancore law more in conformity with modern ideas, and seems to have rendered litigation less liable to be interfered with by parties who hoped for favours more than for justice. A Regulation amending the law for the acquisition of land for public purposes, and for determining the amount of compensation to be made to the owner, has been adopted and another for the provision of Reformatories for youthful offenders. A third Regulation consolidates and amends the law relating to criminal procedure on the lines of the British enactment with some modifications to adopt them to local conditions and circumstances. Besides these enactments it appears one or two other Bills lie on the legislative anvil and leave has been obtained to introduce a Bill to regulate labour in factories similar to the law obtaining in British

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE S. S. GOORKHA.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The s. s. Goorkha has been repaired, and proceeded on her voyage yesterday afternoon.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON HOME RULE.

During the debate in the House of Commons, last night, on the Home Rule Bill, Mr. Chamberlain predicted that the Irish would never allow the British Parliament to intervene in Irish Bills. He criticised the financial proposals in Mr. Gladstone's Bill, whereby England, he said, would lose one million and-a-half pounds yearly, and another million in the event of a special war-tax being levied, and that if the Irish violated the safeguards of the Bill, civil war would be the only remedy. Furthermore, he said, that in the event of a foreign war, it might be possible that Ireland would side with the enemy.

Mr. McCarthy said that his party accepts the principle of the Bill, and that it would seek to amend the financial portion.

THE STRIKE AT HULL.

The dockers' strike at Hull is approaching an end. An ample supply of freemen are working in the docks under the protection of the police and the military.

SERIOUS STRIKE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, APRIL 10.

Four thousand workmen of all trades, employed in the Exhibition here, have struck work, as they objected to the employment of non-Unionists. This will seriously delay the completion of the Exhibition.

APRIL 11.

The strike among the workmen at the Exhibition has been settled, the Unionists having foregone their claims.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, APRIL 11.

Early this morning his Excellency the Governor and a small party ascended the Girnar Hill. In the afternoon his Excellency left Junagadh for Gondal to open the Jatalsar-Rajkot Railway. The Thakore Saheb who received his Excellency, requested him to perform the ceremeny, which his Excellency did by driving a silver spike in a rosewood sleeper. His Excellency afterwards, in addressing the assembly, referred in the most eulogistic terms to the public-spirited way in which the Chiefs of Kathiawar come forward in railway extension. At night his Excellency attended a banquet given by the Thakore. His Excellency afterwards left for Porbunder, *en route* to Bombay.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 11.

This morning, at 2 o'clock, a fire broke out on the flat Sheebpore, which was laden with jute. The flames spread with such rapidity that the crew had barely time to escape in the police boat. The conflagration spread to a flat alongside which was also laden with jute and general cargo. The captain of the Sheebpore and his wife escaped in their night clothes. About 150 bales of jute were destroyed on the Sheebpore and 600 packages on the second flat. The flames also spread to a third flat close by, which had a portion of its roofing burnt. The damage is estimated at forty thousand rupees.

MASS MEETING AGAINST THE CLOSING OF THE TRAMWAY.

There is some idea of getting up a mass meeting of Natives on the subject of the possible closing of the tramway service. The matter is exciting a deal of local interest. It is feared that the line will be closed from to-morrow.

CRICKET: BOMBAY VS. MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 11.

It has been arranged to play a cricket match, at Ootacamund, on the 22nd and 23rd May, between Bombay vs. Madras. Lord Harris probably will go, but will not play in the match. The following gentlemen have been selected for the Bombay team :—Captain Newnham, Mr. Raikes, Captain Poore, Mr. H. Clark, Lieutenant Troup, Lieutenant Grey of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Captain the Hon'ble French, and Dr. Trask.

THE WEATHER.

For the past few days the weather is very oppressive. A violent dust-storm has passed over the station with scattered thick clouds overhanging.

TROUBLES WITH THE KACHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 11.

During the past few days hostile gatherings of the Kachins have been reported in the neighbourhood of Sima. Kazu village was raided, and a house was burnt on the 7th, and on the 9th a party of fifty military police was attacked by a large body of Kachins, near Palap. During the fight which ensued we lost one sepoy killed and one wounded, and a number of the enemy were seen to fall. Early on the morning of the 10th instant the Nkrang post was attacked by a body of the Kachins who were driven off with no loss on our side. Reinforcements of military police are being sent to Sima and the neighbourhood from Bhamo and Myitkyina, and in case the disturbance should spread a small military column consisting of about 350 men with two guns will be sent up from Bhamo.

THE RANGOON BRIBERY CASE.

The Thugyi, who was charged with having attempted to bribe the Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. An appeal has been lodged.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, APRIL 10.

A public meeting was held on Saturday, the 9th instant, to send a congratulatory address to Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., on his election as Member of Parliament. Mr. Samant, B.A., occupied the chair. Messrs. Tele, Godbole, and Ramaraja proposed the adoption of the address, which was supported by Messrs. Guttal and Walveker.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator from Bombay arrived this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here from Colombo this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie from Bombay arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 11.

The P. and O. steamers Ballarat from Suez and Carthage from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	96½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
Bar Silver	38

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 24.

IDLING AT LINCOLN.

"A PACKET of acid drops and the winner of the Lincoln Handicap for a penny." This was the tempting offer made to me as I walked from the Midland Railway Station to the Carholme. I prefer the humility of pedestrianism when on the way to a race-course. It is decidedly safer than the common conveyance, which rattles you along amid the gay throng at the imminent peril of preserving a whole skin. Moreover you can as a peripatetic biped indulge your curiosity to such extent as may please you, and above all, you can select your own companions on the way to the course. The acid drop dealers were as plentiful as crocuses usually are in spring. This desire to give away the fortunate horse for the great handicap was only equalled by their ceaseless cries and their modest confidence. Approaching the course I saw that the tipsters have survived the severity of the winter. And some of them were not burdened with any beastly pride. One auburn-haired gentleman (all red-locked persons are fond of horse flesh, as I have told you before), suddenly planted his ashplant in the middle of the track and threw on the green turf the ordinary hat and a coat of commerce. Probably he disdained billicock criticism as honestly as Mr. H. A. Jones, the dramatist. I think so because he lost no time in donning the peaked silk cap of a jockey and a soiled and wonderful jacket. The pattern was alarming. I really could not tell you whose registered colours the gentleman sported, but that is entirely a detail. His transformation was completed and then he commenced his pantomime. As soon as he raised his raucous voice a crowd gathered round him. An idler amongst idlers, I helped to form the circle which the industrious colleague of my red-haired, open-aired lecturer seemed very anxious to preserve in due form. "Stand back there. Now, you boys," were his earliest admonitions. The senior partner in the firm—"'im wi' the gift of the gab," lost not a moment. Said he :—"Now, gen'lmen, what did I tell yer last autumn—right on this 'ere very spot? Didn't I tell yer that Paddy 'ud win the Manchester Handicap, and that the grand ole man 'ud take the tip and bring Paddy and the Home Rule Bill to the front next spring? Yuss! There was a double event for yer! Of course, me and my pal, Jack Archer—we learns a thing or two. We've come to Lincoln to back one horse for the 'andicap, and he's a moral. The Capt'in told me—says 'e, this 'ere blessed morning at exercise—have yer bit on mine young Teddy Dawson. Jest mind that, says 'e. An' I'm a going to. We know this 'ere 'oss well, which 'is name will be found inside these envelopes, which Jack Archer will give to you in exchange for threepence each." And so on. He sold a dozen or so of envelopes in quick time. Then I was adjured to buy a card with "Old Jack's finals" all marked. As I saw this, as I noted the ruddy countryman, and even the pale-faced town artisan investing in acid drops, Teddy Dawson's envelopes and Old Jack's finals, I smiled. It was not the self-inflated smile of conscious superiority. It was merely the outward and visible sign of a passing reflection. That reflection was how trusting, how pliable is mankind, whether mankind has been educated or not, and it was not the first time that I had been struck with this fact.

TIPSTERS AND SYSTEMS.

I was first of all made aware of the confiding nature of some people by the notorious frauds of which Madame de Goncourt was the victim. That case alone should have warned all sensible people of the folly of trusting tipsters and advertisers who offer such magnificently impossible terms to investors. The position and advantages of those who reposed faith in "Monte Carlo" Wells simply astounded me. Day after day this week, as I have opened the newspapers, have I seen alluring announcements of a misleading character. The spirit of gambling is more or less implanted in human nature and in various ways forces itself to the surface and finds an outlet. If people must gamble—or rather, if they will play with money in the hope of increasing their own stock—I can't understand why they are not content to abide by their own judgment. The racing season has commenced. If any of my readers care to bet, that is their own look-out. As a rule they will injure themselves more than anybody else. But I do admonish all my indulgent friends to beware of blatant advertising tipsters and "racing prophets" of all descriptions. Nine-tenths of these gentry are unprincipled loafers, whether they form a ring on the course or advertise extensively in such newspapers as will accept their self-laudatory and highly imaginary lucubrations. At the same time, may I go a step further and express my sincere disbelief in backers' so-called systems of gambling. If a man has a never-failing system of coining money on the turf or off it, he is not likely to sell his secret to any Tom, Jack, or Harry for half a guinea a-piece. If his system possesses any merit he will be quite independent of these stray half-guineas. A man who wants to sell you an infallible betting system for thirteen stamps generally relies on the thirteen stamps themselves for his bread and butter.

VARIOUS BETTING SYSTEMS.

Now, I know a little about these systems. Some years ago—I won't mention names—I was introduced to a man with a system. He was a sharp, methodical personage, who firmly believed in his capacity to make £60 or £100 per week. He was then doing it. He had invested all his available capital in it. He was a jolly fellow, leading a jolly life—not to say a luxurious life. Some years afterwards I was at the seaside. I was just walking on to the pier—there to take a steamer for a day's trip. It was early morning. At the pier gates a man with a dolorous voice asked me to buy matches. I turned hastily upon him, for his tone sounded strangely but distantly familiar. I rarely forget voices or faces. It was my friend with the system. Believe me, this is not a solitary case. There are many such frequenting our courses, and indeed living as they best can. There is another man who made his pile—partly on a system. He invested his money in a business, and did excellently well until he returned to his system. A discredited tradesman and an inveterate gambler, he has recently passed through the bankruptcy court. Outside the ranks of regular professional backers, I have found those who love a bet on a race positively possessed of a passion for pet systems. Some backers regularly invest their money on favourites—generally the first favourite. Those are the men who in racing parlance "follow the money," or "follow the lead" of someone who "knows something." I once met an enthusiastic sportsman who had a positive mania for backing second favourites at starting price. He went to several book-makers and desired them, or one of them, to lay him the second favourites for every race at starting price for a month. The book-makers refused to deal. Most of us have met the men who put into practice the theory of horses for courses. In other words they watch horses very closely, and if an animal wins or runs well over a certain course they back that animal whenever it runs over that course. There are many satisfactory instances of this theory. Call to mind the consistent performances of Bendigo over the Cambridgeshire track; the running of Lady Rosebery at Liverpool; and the extraordinary feat of such a moderate horse as Rusticus carrying off the Leicestershire Royal Handicap in two successive years. Instances of horses winning the same event twice are common enough, as Tissaphernes in the Great Metropolitan States, Dalby and Pageant in the Chester Cup, Teviotdale and Lord Lorne in the Ascot Stakes, and Marvel in the Goodwood Stewards Cup testify. These are instances that anyone can readily recall, and I frankly confess that this is the only system in which I have any faith. It is not infallible; it is not invariably successful or correct, but it has some logical basis and that is more than can be said for many of the so-called plans. There are others who put their whole trust and all their money on a certain jockey. Whatever he rides they support. Following jockeys' mounts is very rarely profitable. Some persons blindly adhere to a certain stable; others believe in "doubling-up," and others again talk very glibly of a system of winning £5 a day. The moment that £5 is won they have to cease betting for fear of losing. Just so. First catch your hare. First secure the diurnal pittance of £5. Put not your trust in systems. The very best of them—horses for courses and courses for horses—is not by any means perfectly reliable, for some thoroughbreds are such splendid creatures that they run well on courses of all conformation and lengths, whether it be over a switchback mile or a sprint so even that a spirit level would maintain its balance in any part of it.

THE BEST SYSTEM OF ALL.

People who indulge in betting systems seem to largely overlook the fact that they are endeavouring to mathematically and mechanically adopt a plan to other men's interests, intentions, and animals. Besides there are so many other matters to be really carefully considered. A backer has to run the risk of validity of entries and nominations; he has very largely to chance the condition of the horse he fancies; he can know little of the physical equipment and health of the jockey on the back of his horse; he is ignorant of the owner's instructions to trainer and jockey; and he has to take his good luck or bad luck in the matter of accidents, and the possibility of his particular horse being "shut in" or hampered in the struggle. These are all matters which affect the working of a betting system. If a man must bet the only plan is to follow form and use judgment. But when you come to think about it he is the most successful financier who keeps his money in his pocket. Some time ago I mentioned an incident in this letter which will never fade from my memory. A friend of mine said to a well-known book-maker on a Midland race-course, "Now, Mr.—— give us a tip for this race." "Aye, I will, my lad," replied he, and then he whispered in his ear, "Keep thee money in thee pocket, my lad, now do." And he did. The best system, the most paying system, is to avoid betting entirely. If it were possible to discover an infallible system, do you not think that it would have been found out many long years ago—especially when you call to mind that some of the cutest and sharpest men of the world have sought a living on the turf? I speak from experience. The finest system is not to bet at all, for the contest so far as most ordinary folk are concerned is conducted on very uneven terms. With the vast majority of people, betting is either a form of recreation or a luxury. With the few, comparatively speaking, it is an occupation. It is the man who bets either for recreation or as a luxury who keeps the army of book-makers, their clerks, and the professional backer too. The average amateur backer has an abundance of one of two things, either cash or self-conceit, and on some absurd system he matches himself against men who are financial experts and who conduct their business on a system, who are as quick as lightning in taking advantage of an emergency or a change in the conditions, and who both know and see more than he generally does. Book-makers rarely, remembering their numbers, find their way to the Bankruptcy Court or plunge into a river, owing to their excessive losses, although they are invariably complaining of their serious reverses, and the extent of their book debts. I don't suppose that betting will ever be successfully suppressed by Act of Parliament. People may be convinced that betting is injurious to morals. If an appeal on this lofty ground is not successful, I believe it is well to endeavour to convince the sceptical from the lower level that *the* system is not to bet at all, as it undoubtedly pays best in the end, for the book-maker enjoys far too many advantages over the ordinary punter. If a man will neither be convinced on the lofty or the lower ground he must learn by experience. It is said that wise men learn by the experience of others; fools by their own.

THE WIZARD OF THE WEST.

Alec Taylor is a historical personage in the Turf world, and it is on this account that I regret to hear confirmation of the statement that his health is not nearly so good as formerly, and that much more will therefore devolve upon "Young Alec," as Mr. Taylor's best known son is generally called. If John Scott deserved the title of The Wizard of the North, Alexander Taylor has earned the soubriquet of The Wizard of the West. Alec Taylor has been associated with horses from boyhood, for his father was Tom Taylor, an old time trainer of Bretby. At Fyfield, Manton, Alec Taylor has had the honour of training for Sir Joseph Hawley, Lord Chesterfield, the famous George Payne, Stirling Crawford, the Duchess of Montrose (Dowager), the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Edward Somerset, and other sportsmen. The master of Manton has known the responsibility of training seventy or eighty horses, of managing his stud farm, of controlling fifty men and boys, and of extensively breeding sheep and pigs at the same time. He is one of the old school of trainers who disdains anything like show, and believes thoroughly in work. He likes to mind his own business, and to see other people doing the same. He will not give his ear to every man, and to still fewer he gives his voice. Those who know Alec Taylor realise the truth of the proverb that a still tongue makes a wise head. In other words, he knows how to keep a secret, and has strict ideas as to the privacy of his luxuriant training grounds—which, with the exception of Newmarket, probably afford the very finest gallops in England. Alec Taylor's turf coups are familiar to all those at all interested in the subject. He never started a horse for the Derby until 1851, when he saddled Sir Joseph Hawley's Teddington and led back the Baronet's first winner in the great Epsom contest. That was a stroke of racing diplomacy, for it was calculated that the Hawley party took £150,000 out of the ring. Who has not heard of Savernake in the famous Derby of 1866, when Lord Lyon only got home by a short head after a desperate race, and who does not know that Alec Taylor pursued exactly the same tactics six years later with Pell Mell, the brother to Flurry, against Mr. H. Savile's Cremorne? The secrecy which had been observed in regard to Savernake and Pell Mell, and the well-planned coups they attempted, have always caused Alec Taylor to be feared not only in the Derby but in any other big race. It is impossible in the limits of this article to mention the great horses that he has turned out, but most of us have heard of Vatican, Gang Forward, Carlton, Stourhead, Ingram, Winter Cherry, The Cob, Reve d'Or, Thebais, and others, which are indeed too numerous to mention.

THE TRAINER AND THE DUCHESS.

Alec Taylor prepared many notable winners for Mr. Stirling Crawford, not only before but after he was the second husband of the present Dowager Duchess of Montrose, and for some time after Mr. Crawford's death Alec Taylor trained the horses of the "Red Duchess," whose all scarlet colours are so well known. But the partnership was eventually dissolved. Of course the Duchess enjoys to the full the privilege of the capriciousness of her sex, and Mr. Taylor has been only one of her Grace's many turf advisers. An amusing story is told of how Alec Taylor courteously twitted her Grace after that grand mare, Thebais, had carried no less than 9st. 4lbs. to victory in the Liverpool Autumn Cup. "Mr. Manton"—her Grace's registered turf name—won well over the race, and, smiling graciously, met Mr. Taylor in the weighing-room very soon afterwards. Said she, "Taylor, there is no mistake about it, you are a prince among trainers," and she thrust her glove-kidded palm within the hand of her straightforward henchman. "Yes, your Grace," said "old Alec," "I know I am—when I win," as he bowed most politely. May the sons be as successful as the father.

"POOR ABINGTON."

I little thought when I sketched the career of Mr. "Abington" Baird in this letter—but a few weeks ago—that he would never again be seen on an English race-course. The young Scotch millionaire has had a short and merry life, and one can only regret that a man with such wealth and such opportunities has been ruthlessly cut down in his prime. There is no denying that the late Mr. "Abington" was somewhat eccentric. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* is a proverb I prefer to honour. At any rate George Alexander Baird was generous, not to say lavishly liberal, in whatsoever he undertook. He was courageous, had an enormous appetite for the hard work he made of sport, and when he chose as self-denying as the most rigid trainer could desire. As I entered into his career before there is now no need to cover the same ground again. He was one of the very best amateur jockeys in England. Formerly he used to ride in hurdle races, but of late years he discreetly eschewed these dangerous contests for flat racing. In this he could hold his own with some of our best jockeys. When we remember that Mr. "Abington" was a man of 5ft. 10in., and went to scale at 10st., nothing more need be said as to his sweating and consistent self-sacrifice. It is very probable that this strain tended to undermine a system which fell a ready prey to pneumonia, supervening upon a neglected cold. Poor "Abington!"

THE Government of India has, on the special application of the Madras Government, sanctioned the retention of the Temporary Assistant Secretary in the Land Revenue Department of the Board of Revenue until the end of May, to clear off arrears, but on the understanding that the extension is final.

THE RECRUDESCENCE OF LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an article on the above subject in your issue of February 18, you say every one is asking what has become of the Report of the Leprosy Commission, which visited India in 1890-91. It has now been announced, on reliable authority, I believe, that it will appear in May next.

From the temperate tone of your article, which—though a determined opponent of vaccination on principle as well as from what I regard unimpeachable evidence of its futility as a safeguard against small-pox—I have read with very great pleasure. I am sure you will allow me to make a few comments on some points I think open to criticism.

"There is good reason to believe that leprosy, like elephantiasis and other loathsome diseases, has diminished under the improved conditions now prevailing in every part of the empire." Everybody would sincerely hope that this was the case; but, unfortunatly, there is unmistakable evidence that it has alarmingly increased in recent years. At all events, the leading members of the faculty declare that the evidence is overwhelming. Sir Andrew Clark at a public dinner, in aid of the National Leprosy Fund, at which the Prince of Wales presided, said that he could produce overwhelming testimony of the fact that leprosy was on the increase, and adds "the evidence was conclusive not only that leprosy did exist in larger measure in recent years, but that new germs were springing up in various quarters, and the old centres were widening. Before England and the civilised world there was looming a condition of affairs which might by growth threaten civilisation." The late Sir Morell Mackenzie, in an article, entitled "The dreadful revival of leprosy," in the *Nineteenth Century*, December, 1889, said that in almost every other quarter of the globe leprosy is rife at present, and wherever it exists it seems to be slowly but surely extending its ravages." I will not trespass on your space too much by multiplying the opinions of leading physicians and scientific men, and I will only add that I consider the case of the increase of leprosy within recent years clearly proven.

There is another point in your interesting article on which I would like to offer a remark. You are thoroughly at one with Mr. Tebb on the question of contagion. You emphasise the fact that leprosy is not communicated by simple touch or contact. There must be an abraded surface on the skin, or a wound of some kind or other. I am very glad that you insist on this point, because it is the growing practice to apply the word contagion indiscriminately to all diseases communicable from one person to another, whereas if the term contagion were strictly confined to those diseases communicable only by touch or simple contact as the name implies, there would be a gain of scientific precision as well as a complete freedom from ambiguity in the use of the term "contagion." According to the precise signification of the term, then you rightly maintain that leprosy is not contagious, but inoculable. If that is the case, vaccination when carried on in those countries where leprosy is present must increase the chances of inoculation of the dread disease *a priori*, that is, an absolutely impregnable position to take up. To my mind, the increase of leprosy in countries, where arm to arm vaccination has been carried on and where leprosy is present, does not need confirmation from alleged facts, for the simple reason that if an extensive vaccination has taken place the *bacilli lepræ*, if they are present at all in any person whatever, must necessarily be spread abroad by means of the vaccine virus. That, I believe, is the position on which Mr. Tebb in "The Recrudescence of Leprosy" takes his stand.—Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR LOVELL,
Hydropathic Practitioner.

88, Hillfield Road, Hampstead, London N. W., March 20.

THE RAJABAI TOWER CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though I believe no sensible person will attach the least credit to the allegations against myself made by Mohunsing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday last I hope that those who may read the report will also have read the evidence I gave before Mohunsing's allegations were made, and I trust you will allow me through the medium of your paper to emphatically deny every one of his statements which accused me of having instigated him to commit the offence for which he has been convicted.—Yours, &c.,

CURSETJI S. DEVITRE.

NO CHARCOAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be very much obliged if any of your numerous readers would kindly enlighten me as to the reason why the sale of charcoal at Matheran has been, of late, prohibited. Not a single scrap of this commodity is to be had there for love or money, and visitors, who live in private houses, are consequently put to very great inconvenience, being compelled to either to do without charcoal altogether, or have it brought from Bombay, Poona, or elsewhere.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE head-quarters of the Poona District will be established at Mahableshwar, on the 12th instant.

THE Artillery Drafts ex-Shanghai were inspected at the Poona Rest Camp, on Monday morning, by the Major-General Commanding the Poona District.

A SPECIAL Medical Board will assemble at Poona on the 14th instant to report on certain men of the Poona Horse considered unfit for further service. President: Major Whitehill, Yorkshire Light Infantry. Members: Major Nuthall, 13th Bombay Infantry; Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Haliday, Indian Marine Service.

THE following officers, having been examined by a Board, assembled at Poona, have been ordered to rejoin their respective Corps:—Captains P. Wedderburn, 36th Field Battery, R.A., J. J. Bonomi, Royal Lancaster Regt., A. K. Huddart, 1st Leinster Regt., G. F. Finley, 1st Bombay Lancers, E. Hartigan, 2nd Grenadiers, C. V. Townsend, 1st Central India Horse, F. C. Grant, 2nd Central India Horse, S. M. Mason, 4th Hyderabad Lancers, K. M. Foss, 5th Madras Infantry, and R. Light, 17th Bombay Infantry. Lieutenants H. S. Langhorn, No. 1 Battery Hyderabad, R. C. Bond, 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, H. C. Scott, 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, F. Porter, 2nd Derbyshire Regt., J. J. Baldwin, No. 6 Mountain Battery, R. A., G. de Lisle, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, and J. Hill, 20th Bombay Infantry.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

CURRIMBUX ELLIBUX, a Mahomedan calasse, aged about thirty years, who, while lying asleep under a tree on Grant Road, on the night of Sunday last, was struck on the head by a man, named Mohidin Kodoobhoy, with a bamboo stick, and his skull was fractured. Mohidin, the assailant, then decamped. The injured man was picked up unconscious and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died, yesterday afternoon. A description of Mohidin has been circulated by the police, and a diligent search is being made for him. An inquest was held yesterday by the Deputy Coroner, Mr. Allen F. Turner, at the hospital on the body of the deceased Currumbux Ellibux. The following evidence was recorded:—Saluna, the widow of the deceased, said: I live at Grant Road. Deceased was my husband. We lived together. At 9-30 p.m., the day before yesterday, the deceased, after taking his meal, went to sleep on a footpath outside his room, under a tree. Before the deceased lay down to go to sleep Saoo, a bad character, told him that one Mohidin was walking about in front of the house with a stick in his hand. Mohideen was the paramour of Saoo, and he wished her not to visit the deceased's house, and he also had a quarrel with the deceased for allowing Saoo to frequent his house. This quarrel had taken place three days previously in my room, in my presence, and on that day Mohidin had beaten Saoo for going to the deceased's house. The deceased remonstrated with Mohidin for beating Saoo. Dawood Nubhee was sitting near the deceased, while he was sleeping, and I and Saoo were sitting at the door of our house, from where I could see my husband asleep. While I was sitting with Saoo I heard Dawood Nubhee shout out, "Sepoy, sepoy," and I saw Mohidin striking the deceased with a stick on the head, while he was lying down. I saw Mohidin give the deceased four blows on the head, and he also struck Dawood Nubhee with the stick on his shoulder, and then Mohidin ran away. I ran up to the deceased, and found, he was bleeding profusely from a wound on the head and that he was unconscious. I went into my room and brought a chatty full of water, and poured it on his head. A police sepoy came and had the accused placed in a victoria, and I and the sepoy brought him to the hospital. He died in the hospital, at 4 p.m., yesterday. At this stage the inquest was adjourned until the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., at the morgue.

THE maintenance of the Sultan's harem costs Turkey £3,000,000 yearly. *Women* says it is a perfect nest of intrigue and scandal, of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness.

INDIAN OFFICIAL OPINIONS ON TRIAL BY JURY.

THE Hon. J. Jardine, Judge of the Bombay High Court, contributes the following paper to the *Asiatic Quarterly* :—

The issues raised by public opinion, on the order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are of grave importance. They have been discussed from the official's point of view all over India, as appears from the papers published by the Government. That interesting compilation contains the history of the matter, which may be shortly stated here. In the year 1861 the first Code of Criminal Procedure for the whole of India was enacted; this empowered the local Governments to extend to interior districts the system of jury trial, which under Acts of Parliament and Charters had long existed in the Presidency Towns. Without losing time, the Government of Bengal in 1862 availed itself of this power: and ever since then, murders, robberies and many other crimes have gone before the juries in the seven great districts into which the system was introduced. Now, with the approval of the Viceroy, murders and some less important cases have been withdrawn from the juries: and will under the new order be tried by the Sessions Judge, sitting with two or more Assessors. The law requires the latter to pronounce their opinions in open Court. The Judge is bound to consider these opinions, but not obliged to follow them. Thus the responsibility for correct decision on the facts as well as the law rests with the Judge. Whereas, when a jury finds a verdict, whether it be unanimous or that of the majority, the Judge is bound to accept their view of the facts and pass judgment in accordance, unless he differs from it *so completely* as to make him consider it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court. In that event, he prepares a statement of his opinion: the record comes before the superior tribunal: the whole case is re-argued there much in the same way as an appeal, which the law allows, as of right, from the decision of a Sessions Judge sitting with Assessors. The responsibility for correct decision is thus thrown on what I may call the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court. This machinery was designed to save the new and rather exotic institution of trial by jury from the reproach of corrupt and perverse verdicts. In Bombay, as many reported cases show, it is the practice of the High Court not to interfere with the verdict, unless it is shown to be manifestly and clearly wrong. Thus a reasonable verdict is upheld, without making a strict inquiry into its correctness. The same practice obtained for many years at Calcutta; but, as Mr. Justice Prinsep points out in a published Minute there have arisen different opinions among the learned Judges, some of whom hold that the High Court, once a case has been referred to it, is bound to determine not merely whether the verdict is reasonable but whether it is correct. It may be added that the Viceroy, anxious to keep up the responsibility of juries, has declined to pass a declartory Act on this vexed point of interpretation.* His Excellency has also refused to enact that *whenever* a Judge differs from the jury, he shall refer the case to the High Court. The only change to be made in the law is based on a suggestion of the Justices Birdwood, Candy and Telang of the Bombay High Court, to enable the Sessions Judge, "whether before or after a general verdict has been given, to take special verdicts from the jurors on particular issues of fact, and perhaps on the general credibility of particular evidence." It remains to add that Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Jusdice, and Mr. Justice Farran gave their weighty opinions against the proposed novelty in procedure.

After stating as above how the fabric of law about trial by jury stands to-day, and how it is proposed to repair it, I will proceed to the objections which have been taken to it by the various authorities whose opinions make up the printed compilation presented to the public. The sphere of trial by jury can be expanded or contracted like hydraulic pressure, by mere order of an Indian Government, without any change in the law. The Viceroy, it appears, was informed in 1890 that "the jury system has in some degree favoured the escape of criminals," and in May of that year he demanded from the provincial Governors a report on its working, and as to "what opinion is entertained as to its merits as a means for the repression of crime." It must be borne in mind that the Viceroy in Council bears a responsibility for the whole of India, and that an Act of Parliament confides to him the control of all the civil and military establishments. But in this particular matter, the supposed tendency of trial by jury to favour the escape of criminals, he had been forestalled in Bombay, not by the Governor, watchful over public order, nor by the High Court, anxious about justice, nor by the public, clamorous against perverse verdicts, but by an Under Secretary engaged in compiling statistics. The first batch of opinions sent up by the Bombay Judges, including the proposal about special verdicts, are comments on the Under Secretary's conclusion from statistics that the proportion of convictions by juries in murder cases was unduly low. The Under Secretary's views do not appear in the print; but we find the Bombay Government delivering opinion that throughout the Presidency murders had steadily increased, and convictions had fallen off 17 per cent. in the non-jury districts, and 32 per cent. in the jury districts: that in three districts it was the general opinion that murder cases should cease to be put before a jury, and that in the Presidency Town of Bombay, and in Karachi, Poona and Thana, the system "may be considered moderately successful." Again, it is said that the extension of the jury system does not appear desirable, one reason suggested being that the Sessions Judges, who are almost all members of the Indian Civil Service, are, from inexperience of juries, not very competent persons to guide them to a right decision. † Nevertheless Lord Harris seems to have advised to let well alone. He sees the political value of trial by jury and he drops statistics as a criterion, and after a judicial statement of the *pros* and *cons*, in which, as Sir Raymond West lately stated, he had the advantage of that distinguished colleague's advice, he delivers the following opinion—"Where, however, the jury system exists, it ought not, in the opinion of the Governor in Council to be abolished, except on clear proof, for the particular Sessions Division, of *flagrant abuse or failure*. Where it is retained, all cases committed for trial, and triable exclusively by the Sessions Court, ought in the opinion of the Governor in Council to be tried by jury with the exception (by mere omission) of political cases and of those relating to the Army and Navy. In particular Sessions Divisions there might be an exception also of capital cases, but this is an exception which should be cautiously made. In Ahmedabad at least, and possibly elsewhere, the exception of capital cases may be forced upon Government, but it must be remembered that any marked increase in the proportion of convictions resulting from the abolition of the jury system might tend to diminish confidence in the administration of justice. On the other hand, if there were no great increase, the change would be of no effect in making crime more perilous to the criminal." The Viceroy's Government in reply remark that no proposal to amend the law had been sent up, and say that the reports from Bombay as well as Bengal show clearly that capital cases should be withdrawn from juries. Lord Harris is reminded that three Justices, Messrs. Birdwood, Farran and Telang had advised that this should be done in Ahmedabad, Belgaum and Surat; and is quietly told to revise the list. So the opinion of the Under Secretary who set the ball rolling prevailed in the end.

In Assam, trial by jury has been used in six districts out of eleven since 1862: and the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Quinton, being of opinion that the system had not favoured the escape of criminals, advised the Viceroy that no change should be made. The report of the Assam Judge, Mr. Luttman-Johnson, is very full and interesting. He shows that the Judge agrees more often with the jury's verdicts than with decisions passed by Magistrates and open to appeal. The fact is the more remarkable, because some executive order in 1877 had practically restricted the operation of the jury system to the most serious of all crimes, namely, those in which death is caused. "Native jurymen in my division," this Judge writes, "are like native jurymen elsewhere, loath to take the responsibility of imposing a capital sentence. Out of 403 jurymen in the division for 1890, 27 are Marwari merchants, of whom a majority are Jains, and the rest very pronounced Vishnavites. It is one of the marks of a very advanced stage of civilization, the people grow too humane to tolerate capital punishment. The time has not perhaps come when we could safely abolish capital punishment in India, but I cannot condemn a system which gives more practical effect to the feelings of the people than the law as it stands contemplates. A large number of my people, certainly the more educated classes, are in advance of the law in this matter. The result of course is that I only impose the capital sentence in very heinous cases. If I were a hanging Judge, my juries would not convict as readily as they do. Mr. Ward (the present Chief Commissioner) was also a *soft* Judge." The printed papers show that the Viceroy did not agree either with the Chief Commissioner or the Judge. After Mr. Quinton had been killed at Manipur, and Mr. Ward had succeeded him, the Government of India moved the latter to agree to exclude from trial by jury all cases of homicide, which exclusion seems tantamount to abolition of the system. The endeavour is said to be to "eliminate those offences which experience has shown to be unsuitable for trial by juries in India." It may, however, be presumed that this elimination is not to be applied in the Presidency Towns, as no such change in the law is suggested. One curious reason given for the new order in Assam is the insuperable difficulty of explaining to juries those intricate clauses of the Penal Code which explain how murder differs from manslaugher.

In the Nort-Western Provinces and Oudh, the local Government reports that the system has worked fairly well, and has been a success. The Chief Justice however suggests its abolition, and so does the Sessions Judge of Lucknow, but only on general grounds, and not because they are dissatisfied with the verdicts. The Lieutentant-Governor and Mr. Justice Young however give credit to the jury for knowing more about native customs and habits of thought than the most experienced Judge. In those Provinces, cases of homicide do not go before juries, and the same restriction applies to the Presidency of Madras, where, however, a great experience has been obtained of other cases, as trial by jury exists in almost every district. The Government of Madras in a short letter answer the Viceroy's question by saying that the jury system is unsuited to the country, and that it has had no effect one way or another upon crime. It appears also that in Tanjore out of 135 cases tried there in five years, the Judge only referred 3 to the High Court as bad verdicts. In the present article I refrain from discussing the working of trial by jury in Bengal, because the learned Judges there differ in their opinions about it, and because the Viceroy has refused to amend the law in the way proposed by the Bengal Government, so as to allow appeals against verdicts, or to require the Judge to refer the case to the High Court *whenever* he differs from the jury. The Chief Justice writes—"I am unwilling to express any opinion unfavourable to the existence of the system of trial by jury, as it is called, in these provinces, or as to its merits as a means for the repression of crime."

I think the above facts and opinions show sufficiently that the concrete question raised as to any particular district requires local knowledge as a factor in the solution, exactly as in Ireland, where I notice, in the reports of Parliament, trial by jury is not assailed merely on general reasons such as its unsuitability, or because trial by an expert, I mean a Judge, may be a better system, but only as to its use or abuse in some country or other, Clare or Kerry, where it is alleged, crime becomes rampant because the local juries, misled by political feeling, agrarian grievances or outside intimidation, refuse to convict on clear, uncontradicted testimony. Whether such a state of things exists is of course a serious question for the Executive Government to decide; and it is in my opinion w

disclose two causes, the first being the dislike of Hindus to take action against Brahmans, whom they believe to be sacred persons, sprung from the head of Brahm, the universal, impersonal deity. It may well be that this sentiment has been operative at trials in Bengal; in opposition to the equity of the law, of which we say proudly, that it is no respecter of persons. As to other parts of India, anyone who knows the people will admit the tendency. But people are often better than their principles. The Act which emancipated the Roman Catholics used to be opposed on the ground that members of that religious communion must logically, even if appointed to be Judges, be Papists first and Queen's subjects afterwards: yet in practice this is not realized. The subject is not even mentioned in the very full opinion given by the Government of Bombay.

The second cause of the alleged perverse acquittals is the dislike of the Hindus to concur in what leads very often to the sentence of death, although under the Indian Penal Code the Sessions Judge may, for definite reasons, refrain from passing a capital sentence and award lifelong transportation instead. It appears that Bengal juries have lately found a number of prisoners not guilty whom on references made by the Judge, the High Court convicted of murder. We may concede that as any system which allows the greatest criminals to escape scot-free must lead soon to general disorder and a paralysis of the law, the Executive has both a right and duty to use such lawful means as it may judge best to prevent the danger and uphold the law. The principle is admitted by the present Ministry in the debates when attacked by the Opposition for not suspending jury trial in Clare or Kerry. It is urged that the Irish Executive has no means of getting a change of venue to another county, a means often used in India when it is shown that justice requires the transfer. Doubtless the Commission now sitting in Bengal will inquire into the state of things existing there; and it would be premature to discuss them here at present. I have personally no doubt that the general feeling of the Hindus is adverse to capital punishment. The sentiment is older than the time of the Emperor Asoka: it is inscribed as a command on his tables of stone, and tradition and religion have written it on the fleshly tablets of the heart. The Mosaic injunction, "Thou shalt not kill," happens to be one of the five great commandments of Buddhism: it is revered in Burma. It is held in equal veneration by the Jains wherever found, in Gujerat or Assam, Bengal or Madras. The warlike people of Kattywar so far as they follow the reformer Swami Narayen in his gentle religion have adopted it too. My impression is that Pantheism, the belief in a diffused, immanent deity is the parent of this sentiment. The Greek poets quoted by St. Paul sang, "We are also his offspring." The Hindu even in the lower castes assents to the doctrine that every living thing is part of God. Hence a dislike to kill man or animal: and a widely diffused habit of vegetarian diet. Besides this, the juror as well as the Judge is conscious of the awful issues involved in the trial of a capital case: and while rightly cautious in weighing the evidence, may sometimes push the virtue of prudence to an extreme. But where, as these Indian Sessions Judges allege the dislike to capital sentences is so general, we may expect it to extend to the witnesses as well, and that the police will have unusual difficulty in procuring true evidence of the murder. If it is procured by improper means or if false evidence is put forward, the work of adjudication, of sifting the evidence, becomes much harder for both jury and Judge; and the need of caution before convicting becomes, as all Judges know by experience, most difficult and painful. Let anyone read through the published opinions, and he will see laid bare, under the question of abolishing trial by jury for murder, two yawning abysses, the use or abuse of power by the police and the efficacy of capital punishment as a means of repressing crime. The French expedient is to allow the jury to find extenuating circumstances, which they do, as most Englishmen think, too readily. But even in law-respecting England and Wales many murders go undetected, and juries are eager to avoid their share in a capital sentence. The Howard Association have shown from the judical statistics of ten years 1879 to 1888 that in capital cases the convictions at trials only averaged 45 per cent., whereas at *all* trials of indictable offences the proportion was 77 per cent. Coroners' juries returned 1766 verdicts of wilful murder; but only 672 persons were arrested and committed for trial. Of these 299 were convicted and sentenced to death, 231 were acquitted, and 142 were found insane. Out of the 299, 145 had their sentences commuted and only 154 were executed. We have no full statistics from India, but it would probably be found that in many cases the High Court has upheld the verdict of acquittal which the Sessions Judge referred as wrong; and that many convictions passed by the latter, sitting only with Assessors, have been reversed on such grounds as that the superior tribunal thought too much credence had been given to a retracted confession or to the story told by a child witness,* or to the statements of an accomplice, or that the inference arising from possession of stolen property had been wrongly drawn. *Humanum est errare.* When Sir James F. Stephen was Legal Member of the Indian Council he wrote a Minute advocating the replacement of the Civilian Sessions Judges by barristers and better lawyers: and it is not improbable that these Judges think the High Courts often make mistakes in reversing their judgments on the facts. No Judge is infallible: we all adopt some of those idols of the den, the market-place or the theatre which Lord Bacon exposed: and according to Forayth can no more resist or escape from our own frame of mind than juries can. This risk arising out of the structure of the human intellect is no doubt reduced when several Judges sit together as we do in hearing appeals. But in the three last State trials in India where high public servants were arraigned before Benches of two or three learned Commissioners, the verdicts returned by them were not accepted by the Executive when dealing with the facts. † Where the statements are definite and the witnesses respectable these opposite conclusions of tribunals are rare: the differences of opinion oftener arise about the value of more tainted evidence. When I was Judicial Commissioner of Burma I remember hearing a story which is quite consonant with judicial nature. A general inquiry being made about the increase of crime, one Magistrate reported that the Judicial Commissioner was the cause, meaning that the superior tribunal was too prone to acquit on appeal men rightly convicted by himself.

Let us now turn to the other side of the shield and examine the reasons given in favour of trial by jury. In his "History of the Criminal Law of England" Sir J. F. Stephen points out three general advantages: and I find nothing in the Indian correspondence to gainsay them in regard to India. The first remark is that trial by jury is considered by the people of the land to be more just, it being felt that the sympathies of Judges are on the side of authority. The second is that trial by jury interests large numbers in the administration of justice, and makes them responsible, and thus gives it a power and popularity which would hardly be derived from any other source. The third reason is that this mode of trial puts the Judge in the place he ought to hold as a moderator in the struggle before him, and a guide and adviser to those who are ultimately to decide. At the last meeting of the East India Association Lord Hobhouse in an eloquent speech added another reason. He said that juries have kept the law sweet and wholesome, thus making it respected and triumphant over superfine legislation, and taking out the sting of cruelty or political faction by persistently acquitting in the times when our penal code was bloodthirsty, and the Government, under the panic of the French Revolution, too readily indicted men for seditious libels or mere discontent. Some of the Indian officials deal with this part of the case. The following rather frigid passage in the opinion of the Bombay Government reads to me like an echo of Sir J. Stephen's more expanded praise: "The use of juries, when fairly good juries can be had, possesses some undoubted advantages. It prevents the main principles of justice and legal reasoning from being hidden away in technicalities. Everything laid before a jury has to receive a popular exposition, and be submitted to common-sense tests. The jurymen themselves receive and carry away a true idea of legal principles. They learn that the Judges are acute, wise and impartial, and see how really difficult a task adjudication is. They diffuse their experiences and the consequent regard for law and the judicial administration throughout society. Culprits, again, who are condemned on the verdict of a jury can never say that they have been sacrificed to official animosity or prejudice. The jury form a group always ready to contradict any such assertion. It appears to the Government in Council that it is a distinct benefit to have the odium of apparently harsh decisions thus taken off the shoulders of the official classes." This remark applies more weightily to cases where, as several Judges report, the police connive at the production of false evidence, or where a wholly false case is got up in order to revenge some private injury. There are trials on record where a dying man to gratify his spite, has named an innocent person as his murderer. The Bombay reports contain a case where a crocodile's bones were brought to Court as those of a murdered man, and another where, in pursuance of a factious conspiracy, some Mussulmans at Broach beheaded their own mother, and then accused the opposite faction.* One Judge in Bengal in favour of trial by jury writes that the jurors regard the accused as being subject to all the weight of official pressure brought to obtain a conviction, and that this feeling is increased by the native sentiment objecting to the severity of the sentences under the Penal Code. Another Judge there thinks the system unsuitable for the latter reason, and because the Indians do not sympathize with our law, the gulf between English and Oriental ideas being so great. The opinions recorded hardly suggest corruption on the part of the juries, and they are not accused by any of the writers of wilfully convicting innocent men, or of shutting their eyes to the evidence, or convicting under the influence of such feelings as actuated juries against Papists in the reign of Charles II. It is interesting to find that many of our Indian subjects admire the jury because of a supposed likeness to the indigenous Punchayet or Arbitration of five. This reminds one of the argument of English patriots based on Magna Charta, implying that the trial by one's peers, the famous *judicium parium suorum* meant trial by jury. It may be that some juries are liable to be bamboozled by Counsel in India, or to take a stupid view of the case like the Coroner's jury on the body of Miss Kilmansegg with the golden leg:

> "The foreman was a carver and gilder,
> They brought in a verdict of *felo-de-se*.
> For it was her own leg that killed her."

But the responsible Governments in India do not appear to lay any stress on the argument from stupidity.

The whole compilation of Indian opinion is worthy of careful study, not only for the variety of views expressed, but because of the lights it throws on Indian life, and because the writers are experts on the subject. It must not be forgotten that the High Courts can change the venue of a trial, that the Advocate-General can file criminal informations in the High Court, and that the Governors can pardon a man wrongly convicted. There is also some advantage in the finality of a jury's verdict. The Crown and the prisoner both have the right of challenge: and arrangements are being made to improve the whole panel. Lastly, we may draw attention to the conclusion of Sir James Stephen about trial by jury in this country, that whatever defects there may be in it may be effectually removed by having more highly qualified juries, men of some position and intelligence and above the danger of intimidation.

* When I was a young Magistrate at Dharwar, nearly 30 years ago, the other Magistrates told me of a woman undersentence of death for murdering her baby immediately after the birth. A missionary got some information showing that the case for the prosecution might be false: and she was respited. The signs of pregnancy appeared; and it was shown to be physically impossible that she could have ever given birth to the baby supposed to have been murdered. I have lately heard of a like case in the Central Provinces.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STARLING.)

DAMAGES AGAINST THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

JAIKISSONDAS GUNGADAS VS. THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

THE plaintiff, a Hindu merchant, sued to recover the sum of Rs. 6,000 as damages sustained by him by the wrongful acts of the defendant company. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the company.

The plaintiff's case is this. He is the owner of a house on the Jail Road, Oomercarry, consisting of a ground-floor, two upper storeys and a loft. About ten years ago, the defendants fixed on the plaintiff's house two iron standards or brackets, one at each corner of the front side of the house on the first storey. The standards were fixed by bolts and screws to the front and side walls of the house as shown in photographs produced in the case. They were also secured by iron bars to the nearest window frames of the house. When the standards were first placed the defendants used them as supports for a few telephone wires, but latterly as the business of the company increased, they from time to time put additional wires, and in the month of May, 1892, there were no fewer than twenty-eight wires supported by the brackets. The weight of the wires is very great, by reason of which, the plaintiff said, his house had been very much damaged and injured. The standards and wires had caused the walls of the house to crack in several places. The cracks commenced at the place where the standards were bolted, and the walls had been pulled forward by the strain caused by the weight of the wires and standards; and cracks in the walls had appeared right up to the top of the second storey as shown in the photographs. The plaintiff got his premises surveyed by his engineer, Mr. Raghunath Becoochand, who wrote to the defendants and informed the police and the Municipality of the dangerous state the house was in. On the 18th May, 1892, the plaintiff got his premises surveyed by Messrs. Gostling, Campbell, and Raghunath. The house was let, but the tenant was obliged to vacate the front portion on account of the damage done, and will now only pay one-fourth of the old rent. In June, 1892, they Municipality removed the front portion of the house as being in a dangerous condition, and the plaintiff will be obliged to apply for permission to re-build and repair that portion; and as his old house projected beyond the regular line of the street, a portion of his property, amounting to about one-fifth of its area, will be taken from him under the set-back clauses of the Bombay Municipal Act. The portion so taken will form a recess between the two adjoining houses on either side, and the premises will be much reduced in value, as they will not front on the street, but will front on the recess. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 6,000 as damages sustained by him at the hands of the defendants, who paid nothing for putting the brackets and wires and did not obtain his permission for doing so.

The defendants denied that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief prayed for. Due notice was given to the owner of the house in 1882 of the defendants' intention to fix brackets for telephone wires, and neither then nor at any subsequent time prior to the notice of Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath was any complaint made that the brackets had injured, or were likely to injure, the house. The defendants denied that the weight of the wires was very great, or that the standards and wires caused the walls of the house to crack. In as far as the north-west bracket was concerned, the directions of the wires were such that there could be no outward fall as suggested by the plaintiff. The house was badly constructed with bad materials, and was allowed to be used, as regards the first and second stories, as a godown for the storage of large quantities of produce of very great weight. The inherent defects of the building were such that the walls and supports were not strong enough for the purpose, and the house in consequence sustained damage which the plaintiff sought unreasonably to attribute to the pressure of the brackets and wires. The damage, if any, was due to the faulty construction and inherent defects of the building, and the defendants were in no way liable for it. Due notice under the Bombay Municipal Acts was given before any bracket was affixed to the house, and no objection was ever taken. They were entitled to place the bracket on the house, and without notice to the contrary, to assume that the house was ordinarily well constructed, in which case no damage could have resulted from the brackets or wires. In case, however, it should appear to the court that they were liable to the plaintiff, the defendants said that the amount of such liability could not exceed the sum of Rs. 1,000; and with a view to preventing further litigation and costs, were willing that the plaintiff should accept that sum in full satisfaction of his claims. The defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day, and the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, C. Shessiar appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and filed an information, charging J. A. Murray and Rungeachar with criminal breach of trust, misappropriation and cheating in respect of Rs. 1,500 by means of false representations. The accused advertised that there were three vacancies of superintendents for the different branches of his Institute up-country, and the complainant, being induced by the high salary offered by the accused, deposited a sum of Rs. 1,500 with them and secured the appointment. The complainant subsequently discovered the fraud practised upon him by the accused. The Magistrate granted a summons against the accused, and made it returnable on the 15th instant.

LORD CROMER bears testimony to the fact that one of the effects of the rights conferred on foreigners in Egypt by the "capitulations" is enormously to increase the difficulties in the way of stopping the smuggling of haschisch into the country. By the Egyptian law both the importation and the use of this destructive drug is forbidden, but owing to the cause mentioned large quantities find their way into Egypt, and it is estimated that the amount consumed by the people annually cannot be less than 140,000 pounds. Mr. Caillard, Director-General of Customs at Alexandria, observes that a strong feeling exists against the lending of Government authority to the trade in a drug the effects of which are far more rapidly fatal than those produced by the excessive use of alcoholic drink.

* Some years ago the Secretary of State for India in a despatch took notice of the fact that in many very serious trials, the case for the prosecution rested on the statements of little boys and girls, eye-witnesses.

† The Blue Book on the Crawford case shows how widely Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay, Sir R. West and the other members of Council, differed from the findings returned by Mr. Justice Wilson and his brother Commissioners.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Rev. W. Douglas, of Bangalore, is lying in a critical condition at the General Hospital at Madras, suffering from enteric fever.

THE Jockey Pugh has been thrown at Calcutta through a bridle breaking, and now lies in hospital in a dangerous condition.

THE *Rangoon Times'* correspondent at Henzada informs the journal that the defalcations recently discovered in the office of the Executive Engineer have been brought home to the Divisional Accountant, and has resulted in his being sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 350; if the fine be not paid, to a further term of six months.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the grant of a special reward of Rs. 200 for the destruction of a man-eating tiger, which has been committing widespread havoc in the Pottangi taluk of the Vizagapatam district for some months passed. The man-eating tiger, for which Government sanctioned a special reward of Rs. 200 last year, was reported to have been killed on the 12th March. One death was subsequently reported on the 5th May, at Nandapad station, and nothing occurred after this till the 17th August, when another man was killed and deaths followed in quick succession, *viz.*, three in August, four in September, five in October, thirteen in November, and seven in December, or a total of thirty-two in five months. The people of the taluk are panic-stricken and dread to leave their houses after nightfall, and rarely venture into the forests. It is to be hoped that some shikaree will rid the locality of this destructive beast. We wonder if this is the old animal who was reported to have been killed or a new animal.

THE absence of grave crimes in the Chingleput District during the past month or so is chiefly due to the energy of the Chingleput Taluk police, who have succeeded in breaking up a notorious gang of Jogi thieves. These Jogis are held responsible for the numerous cases of dacoity, burglary, and theft committed in the district. They once escaped from the custody of the Vellore police and found their way back to their haunts in the jungles, but the Chingleput Taluk police successfully tracked them and re-arrested them at great risk to themselves. The Jogis have been tried on various charges and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

MR. JOHN ADAM has drawn up a memorandum on the proposed Technical High School. As the memorandum has not been submitted to us for criticism, we do not deal with it fully; but we may at once express pleasure at finding that Printing finds a place in the curriculum. Lithography is also included, and we venture to remark that it is even more important than the other branches of printing specially mentioned in the memorandum. The compositor, the proof-reader, the press-man, the machine-man, and the book-binder have many opportunities in Madras to pick up a knowledge of their respective trades; the lithographer has scarcely any, for we believe there is but one competent lithographer in the place. We, therefore, express the hope that in "Class C." the proposed Technical School may make a speciality of Lithography.

A LETTER, written by the Emperor Joseph II., was sold by auction, a Vienna correspondent says, a few days ago. It is dated Vienna, January, 1770, and runs thus:—"My Dear Papini,—You have always been so sincere that I cannot doubt the feelings you express in your letter, nor the good wishes it contains. I am all the more pleased as I inspired you with those feelings at a time when we knew each other man to man, and I was not surrounded by the phantasms of Royalty with which it has pleased God to invest me, and in which, unhappily, the things we are told and the wishes expressed are addressed to our rank, not to our person. Pray, dear Papini, continue giving me your sympathy, and always remember that no one offends me who sees in me the man only—a title which to me is the most valuable I can be called by. Joseph prefers the love given to him to all the devotion and loyalty which is laid at the Emperor's feet."

THE regulations which Surgeon-General Wyman, acting under the new Quarantine Law in the United States, has drawn up for enforcement at foreign ports of departure for America, require, among other things, that each cabin passenger must produce satisfactory evidence as to his place of abode for four days previous to embarkation. If he has been exposed to contagion he will be detained for a term to be fixed by the inspector, and his baggage disinfected. Steerage passengers shipping from an infected port are to be detained five days under medical observation in specially provided quarters; they are to be bathed at the beginning of the five days' term and provided with disinfected clothing. If cholera should break out among them while under observation, none of them will be allowed to embark for the United States until at least seven days have elapsed since the conclusion of the last case.

THE controversy about the Holy Coat of Treves will hardly be settled by the decision just given by the Bishop of Versailles. It will be remembered that while a good many people were sceptical about the genuineness of the relics when it was last solemnly exhibited to the faithful, the curé of Argenteuil went so far as to denounce it as a downright imposture. It could not possibly be genuine, he said, since the real coat was in safe custody in the church of Argenteuil. This was on the assumption that there could only be one coat, which, of course, is not proved. The Bishop of Versailles, M. Gour, having been deputed by the Pope to inquire into and report upon this delicate matter, has done so in a spirit of benignant compromise. The coat at Treves, he says, is genuine; but then, so is the one at Argenteuil. One is a vest, such as was worn next to the body, the other an outside jacket.

BY the new scheme drawn up by the Scottish Universities Commission for Degrees in Music at Edinburgh University, vocalists who can pass the rest of the musical examination will be eligible for the degree of Mus. Bac., and indeed every candidate will be obliged to show his ability either as a singer or a performer upon some musical instrument. Thus Edinburgh graduates will be practical, and not merely theoretical, musicians. For the Mus. Doc. there will be an even wider departure from the rules in force at the English Universities. Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Music at Edinburgh may elect to be considered either as composers or executants, or theorists, or historians. Those who enter as executants will be required to show not only their skill in solo and ensemble work, but also their capability as teachers, so that the examination promises to be of a novel, though a decidedly practical, character. Furthermore, a school of music is to be formed at the University, scholarships are to be founded for deserving students, and the professor is to receive the handsome salary of 500*l.* a year plus the fees of pupils, thus making Edinburgh the most valuable Chair of Music in this country. The money of course comes from the munificent bequest of General Reid, who left nearly 80,000*l.* to the University.

A CORRESPONDENT reports the following fragment of a railway train conservation between a peer and a Tory doctor:—Noble Lord: "What kind of meeting last night, Doctor?"—Tory Doctor (his neighbour): "Splendid meeting, my Lord, but—I suppose the Bill will pass!"—"Pass, oh, yes; this House of Commons will pass anything."—"And then, my Lord?"—"Oh, then it will come up to us, and we shall snuff it out."—"And then, my Lord?"—"Hard to say—have a cigar, Doctor."

THE report of Dr. Bateson Wright, the headmaster of Victoria College, Hongkong, and the speech of Sir William Robinson at the annual distribution of prizes at that institution, bring to light some interesting facts. It appears that the college roll now musters one thousand and sixty-two scholars, of whom all but one-ninth part are Chinese; also that the cost of the establishment is defrayed by a rate of only one-half per cent. on the house rental of the colony. The discipline, both in the English and Chinese schools, is reported to be exemplary, the use of the cane being rarely resorted to, and that chiefly in the preparatory school. It is noted that six out of eight candidates from this college passed the Oxford Local Examinations. It is stated to be due to the interest which the Governor has taken in the matter that the older Chinese boys have to some extent overcome their national prejudice against physical exercise, which the Chinese regard as undignified. The younger boys, however, have taken to the games and sports con amore, and it is expected that in two or three years' time drill will have become universally popular in the college.

JUDGING from the emphatic protests of the Chester Farmers' Club, yeomanry service is not very popular among those who are most affected by it. At the meeting of the Society at Chester, in referring to the case of Mr. Joseph Knowles, who has recently received notice to quit his farm from his landlord, Colonel Piers Warburton, on the pretext of his refusal to serve in the Yeomanry, the president questioned whether the Yeomanry grievance was the real grievance, and expressed a fear that it was rather the fact that Mr. Knowles attended chapel instead of church. A vote of sympathy with Mr. Knowles, however, was unanimously carried, and a subsequent discussion on the Yeomanry question in general ended in the carrying by nineteen votes to three of a resolution that the Secretary for War and the President of the Board of Agriculture should be asked "to use their best endeavours to have the Yeomanry Cavalry disbanded, as it is a heavy tax on the public and an obnoxious and expensive service to the tenant farmer, being for the most part compulsory." Mr. Thomas Parker expressed his belief that a hundred Uhlans would cut a thousand such soldiers as they saw riding down the streets of Chester into ribbons; and Mr. George Cook maintained that the condition of land tenure was at the bottom of the yeomanry service question. If the farmer, he added, had security of tenure, he would not need to fear anything of that kind happening to him.

THE members of the Irish deputation who waited upon Lord Salisbury primarily represented the financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the country, but some among them are known in other fields. Mr. W. B. Jamieson is the well-known owner of racing yachts. He came to the front in the racing world with the Irex, which he sold the year before last to a Russian nobleman, and built the Iverna, which raced during last season so many matches with the German Emperor's yacht Meteor. Mr. W. J. Goulding is the son of the late Conservative member for Cork, is a good sportsman, and has played for Cambridge University and Ireland in many Rugby Union football matches.

AMONG the attractions of the approaching French Salon will be two portraits that are sure to arouse keen interest among the English visitors. Both of them come from the easel of M. Benjamin Constant, a master of the French realistic school. The first is a striking likeness of Lord Dufferin in the robes of a British peer, and as our Ambassador enjoys high personal popularity among the Parisians there can be little doubt that his "counterfeit presentment" will be well received. The subject of the other canvas being the charming wife of Sir Edgar Vincent, late Financial Adviser of the Khedive, may not meet with equal favour from our susceptible neighbours, although for that matter a lovely woman always appeals to their chivalry.

To the number of M.P.'s who contribute descriptive sketches of the proceedings of the Commons to the press must be added Mr. R. L. Everett, who last year regained the seat for the Woodbridge division of Suffolk, which he held during the short-lived Parliament of 1885. His lucubrations, which are contributed to the *Christian World*, under the signature of "One from the Fields," are in obvious but not very successful imitation of "Toby M.P." Mr. Everett is a tenant farmer who served his apprenticeship to politics on the School Board and town council of Ipswich, on the outskirts of which town his home lies, and has for years been the moving spirit of the East Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture. He is a Baptist, and has often filled the the pulpits of his denomination.

A NEW kind of fraud, the perpetrators of which have their basis of operations in England, is exposed by the French Ministry of Justice in an official communication appearing in the "Moniteur." It seems that recently hotel-keepers abroad have received a letter from a pretended tourist agency in London asking them whether they are willing to enter into a business arrangement and in particular whether they can accommodate on a certain date a party of so many excursionists who are to go out provided with the tickets of the agency. On a reply being sent by the hotel-keeper in the affirmative, he receives a form of contract appointing him sole agent and laying down rules and conditions, and with this is a request that he will sign it and forward it together with 20 francs for "registration" to a supposed English solicitor, whose name is given. A number of hotel-keepers have sent the money and are still waiting for the expected party of visitors.

PRESIDENT REIZ of the Orange Free State, whose "touch of nature" over the restoration of the graveyard on the historic field of Boomplaats is now attracting so much attention, is particularly friendly to the British, and this is only one of the many incidents illustrating his friendliness which have occurred since he was voted to the Presidential chair at Bloemfontein. He has relatives at the Cape, and is one of the most popular public men in South Africa. He married not long ago, and went down on his honeymoon trip to Cape Town, where he was deservedly received with great cordiality.

IN an article in the current issue of the *Illustrated London News* many interesting anecdotes are told of late and present members of the *Athenæum*. At the historic round table at the north-east angle of the dining-room, Theodore Hook used to sit and give his frequent orders for gin-punch and other strong beverages, which were euphoniously designated "another tumbler of lemonade" or "a cup of tea," whereby the name "Temperence Corner" survives to this day. This place was also the favourite resort of Abraham Hayward, the essayist, and with him were often seen "Eothen" Kinglake, Chenery, then editing the *Times*, Lord O'Hagan, while very possibly some foreigner of distinction, such as Montalembert or Thiers, would join the party. Thackeray, a constant frequenter, usually sat at the table. Dickens dined sometimes at the one in the south-east window, but his luncheon was generally taken standing, or while striding about the room. Here Darwin would dine "like a gentleman, or, rather, like a lord, as he described it. Charles Kemble might often be heard calling in his most theatrical tone for "Bread with a dash of black *tay*." Lord Palmerston is said to have dined only once at the club, and then he carried off the chef, seducing him by an increase of salary.

AT the request of the British Minister, Riaz Pasha has administered a warning to a native journal, conducted by one Abdalla Nedem, who was prominent in the rising of 1882, for its continued abuse of the reforms initiated by British officials.—The representatives of a London syndicate are, says the *Times*, endeavouring to establish a cotton spinning and weaving enterprise in Egypt, and also the cultivation of China grass, for which the soil and climate are said to be very suitable. The Khedive has expressed his warm interest in the project.—Arrangements have now been completed for the conversion of the Five per Cent. Domains Loan. It will be issued, at the price of 98¼.

AT the Wells trial, the other day, Mr. Justice Hawkins remarked that there are four thousand barristers. That, comments the *Daily Chronicle*, was the approximate number about thirty years ago, when the learned judge was at the Bar, but the number now is nearly nine thousand. It must give pause to not a few ambitious young men to find the order of the Coif double its members in thirty years. The first "law list" was published in 1785. The "King's Counsel" were twenty, and the whole Bar of England but four hundred and twenty. The Recorder of London was then paid £600. It took forty years for the Bar to be as numerous again as at that date. At the beginning of her Majesty's reign in only eleven years the Q. C.'s numbered seventy, and the Bar had with astonishing rapidity grown from nine hundred to over two thousand. It was in 1861 that there were four thousand wigs and gowns and one hundred and twenty-five "silks." In another ten years the latter class had become one hundred and eighty strong, and the rank-and-file of the long robe totalled five thousand eight hundred. Now there are two hundred and twenty Queen's Counsel, and the members of the four Inns of Court could be mustered at about ten thousand strong. And yet the cry is "Still they come!"

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF APRIL, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisure in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·930	Calm	2	94·0	73·0	44	..	·45	+·34
Agra	29·973	Calm	3	96·0	70·0	35	..	2·38	+1·27
Cawnpore	29·984	N N W	3	97·0	61·5	69	..	4·22	..
Allahabad	29·933	W N W	3	98·4	64·9	36	..	3·29	+1·45
Jhansi	29·973	W	1	101·5	73·1	30	..	2·34	+0·91
Jacobabad	29·913	S	2	109·4	70·7	31	..	2·49	+1·27
Karachi	29·986	N W	12	90·0	70·0	39	..	4·21	+3·01
Jeypore	29·968	N N W	2	100·1	67·5	41	..	2·32	+1·90
Ajmere	29·938	W	4	100·9	67·1	24	..	2·37	+1·57
Deesa	29·966	N W	6	109·4	73·8	23	..	0·91	+0·18
Ahmedabad	29·932	N E	2	107·7	76·2	27	..	0·46	..
Rajkot	30·006	N	7	106·4	68·8	62	..	0·50	..
Veraval	29·971	N N W	8	84·0	69·8	41	..	0·41	..
Neemuch	29·978	S W	9	100·8	67·7	16	..	2·33	+1·66
Indore	29·983	N	1	101·0	66·1	31	..	1·59	+0·59
Sangor	29·982	S W	3	97·9	65·7	21	..	5·44	+2·82
Jubbulpore	30·013	S S E	3	97·5	62·3	29	..	5·55	+3·03
Hoshangabad	30·004	Calm	2	102·5	..	30	..	3·37	+1·59
Khandwa	29·981	E	5	105·2	71·7	15	..	3·19	+1·80
Raipur	29·973	Calm	4	102·4	62·7	24	..	4·86	+2·59
Nagpur	29·962	N	3	101·3	68·9	25	..	7·49	+4·80
Amraoti	29·933	E N E	6	103·8	73·8	14	..	7·01	+4·76
Akola	29·959	E	5	102·7	67·8	25	..	6·97	+4·91
Buldana	29·982	S S W	8	102·2	73·0	50	..	9·10	−0·13
Malegaon	29·992	W	6	103·3	71·2	73	..	0·81	−0·73
Bombay	29·974	E	7	86·9	76·5	82	..	0·31	−0·06
Poona	29·973	W S W	7	102·6	71·8	39	..	0·24	−1·65
Sholapur	29·992	E	6	104·7	73·6	23	..	1·13	+2·13
Ratnagiri	29·984	S S E	5	90·3	77·9	77	..	0·75	−0·19
Belgaum	29·979	S S W	1	92·8	65·8	51	..	0·66	−2·19
Goa	29·983	S E	6	90·1	78·4	76	..	2·41	..
Karwar	29·978	Calm	3	93·1	76·1	82	..	1·43	−1·72
Mangalore	29·996	Calm	2	90·8	77·9	81	..	4·25	+0·48
Calicut	29·991	Calm	9	90·2	73·6	81	0·04	4·11	−1·09
Cochin	29·960	N E	M	91·3	75·7	77	..	16·40	+3·04
Bangalore	30·030	S S W	..	92·2	68·9	69	..	2·13	−3·26
Secunderabad	29·967	E S E	4	99·2	71·9	60	..	10·18	+7·29
Masulipatam	30·003	S S E	5	89·5	74·1	77	..	1·49	−7·18
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	29·994	E N E	..	102·2	77·9	61	..	2·61	−4·58
Madras	30·016	W	9	89·2	79·6	83	..	7·59	−17·31
Coimbatore	30·040	W	2	97·2	68·3	33	0·55	4·12	−2·75
Trichinopoly	30·000	Calm.	3	101·6	77·3	66	..	2·72	−9·37
Negapatam	30·000	Calm.	8	90·5	76·7	82	..	15·13	−18·23
Colombo	30·012	S S W	6	88·5	75·5	74	..	19·69	−14·69

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by moderate to small amounts all over the country. Readings are relatively high in the south and low in the north. Pressure is nearly uniform. Winds are very irregular in direction and the force has been fresh to light. The day and night temperature variations are irregular. The greatest departures are:—Maximum 6° to 9° in excess at Jacobabad, Deesa and Rajcote, and minimum 5° to 13° in defect at Allahabad, Saugor, Jabalpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Deesa and the lowest 61° at Cawnpore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy to the south of latitude 17°. Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Calicut and Coimbatore. The atmosphere is damp and cloudy in the south of the Peninsula and on the Malabar Coast and local showers are probable. At the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency the weather is cloudy and is likely to remain so to-day. Elsewhere the weather is fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Tuesday's observations show moderate or small barometric changes. The pressure is somewhat higher in Assam, Upper Burma, and Arrakan than elsewhere, but generally the reading is very uniform. Winds continue strong from southwards at the head of the bay, but elsewhere calms and variable breezes are reported. The temperature has risen except in parts of the Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Madras, where it is fallen. The rise is brisk in North-West India. The mean ranges from ninety-two degrees at Deesa to seventy-two at Rawalpindi. It is still low for the season in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and Madras, but about the normals in other provinces. The principal maxima are at Deesa, 109, Hyderabad Sind 107, Rajkote and Jacobabad 106, Khandwa 105, and Thayetmyo 107. Showers of rain have fallen in parts of Bengal, and at Tavoy, Quetta, Colombo, Wellington, Calicut and Coimbatore.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 10th April, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·835
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·789
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·9
Minimum

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

VIRCHOW had a very good reception on his delivery of the Croonian lecture before the Royal Society. He entered leaning on the arm of Lord Kelvin, and, after signing the book of Fellowship, was formally admitted into the Society as an Honorary Fellow by Lord Kelvin shaking his hand. He is an erect, firmly-built man of medium height, bearing his seventy-two years or more with youthful ease; his expression is amiable, and his manner unaffected.

At the banquet Lord Kelvin perpetrated a scientific joke, for which he seems to have a patent. As chairman his permission to smoke was an invitation to begin the "reduction of cellular tissue to free chemical molecules." On another occasion it took the form of permitting the "distillation of nicotine." Scientific "wut" is not very brilliant, as a rule; nevertheless, there are exceptional instances. The late Professor Rankine, of Glasgow, was a clever writer, and as good a singer of comic songs. Clerk Maxwell was an excellent parodist, and the late Professor Guthrie had a turn for saying ludicrous things.

After-dinner speeches ought not to be severely criticised else that of Professor Huxley would be open to challenge. In claiming Virchow as belonging to the "Teutonic" race he perhaps purposely lent himself to the conventional view; for as an anthropologist he is surely acquainted with the fact that all who speak the German tongue or varieties of it are by no means Teutons, and that the Prussians in particular have adopted German as their language within historic times, and are regarded by some of the greatest anthropologists as not Teutons by race. As for his regarding the English as Teutons that may pass, though he himself has christened them "Anglo-Cels." When are our public men going to have the courage to acknowledge kindred with the French as well as the Germans? There can be nothing derogatory in that, for assuredly the French have as great a reputation in science as the Germans.

M. Paul Richet, the well-known authority on art, is not one of those who believe that science is destroying art, and must destroy it because inspiration is opposed to investigation. On the contrary, he thinks that art will find in science its best stay and its most powerful motives for renewal and eternal youthfulness. He regards the artist and savant as not so different in reality as they appear to be. Both must have imagination, divination, and acute perception, and Albert Durer, Michael Angelo, and Leonardo da Vinci were men who combined the artist with the man of science. The secret of the beautiful is the true, and as science is the true, it is by the study of science that an artist can attain to the proper expression of the beautiful. But (and here M. Richet agrees with what we have formerly advanced in this column) the place of science in relation to art is a secondary one, that of a servant to a mistress.

Leonardo da Vinci, he points out, has defined the service of science to art in these words:—"In a general manner science distinguishes what is possible from what is impossible. The imagination left to itself gives way to unrealisable dreams. Science checks it and shows it what cannot be. It does not follow that science contains the principle of art, but that one should study science before or along with art to learn the limitations of art." The danger lies in placing science first, and, as we have said before, allowing the savant to override the artist. "Too much science," wrote Ingres, the celebrated sculptor, "harms the sincerity of the design, and can turn one from the characteristic expression to a commonplace image of the form." Anatomy should only help the artist to a more precise knowledge of his model. Between the anatomy and the nude, as M. Richet remarks, there is all the difference between a corpse and a living being, or between a generalisation and a particular instance.

According to Diodorous Siculus, the ancient Egyptian artists had a canon or rule of proportion for the human figure, but it has not come down to us. The most celebrated canon of the Greeks is that of Polycletus, which is embodied in his Doryphore, or spear-bearer, a statue so much admired that his contemporaries said he had put all art into it. The marbie is now in the museum at Naples and the height of the figure is seven and a-half heads. Lysippus gave us a canon in which the height is eight heads, as shown in his Anoxpomene, now at the Vatican. Vitruvius, the Roman architect, Leonardo da Vinci, Albert Durer, the German painter, and Jean Cousin, the French sculptor, also devised canons which are well known; but all these canons represent individual ideals of the artist. M. Paul Richet has now gone to anthropology, and, from the actual measurements of Europeans and Americans made by Quetelet, Topinard, Bertillon, and others, has made a new canon representing the average or normal white man. It differs from the ideal canons of art, but it agrees with that of Polycletus, in that the height is seven and a-half times the length of the head. M. Richet puts forward his scientific canon as a guide or help to the artist, but not as a fetter to his imagination. Obviously the scientific canon will vary for different races, and even for different varieties or mixtures of what we, for the sake of simplicity, call a single race. A canon for example, drawn from measurements of the Scotch Highlanders, would not exactly agree with one drawn from the English, Welsh, or Irish, and still less would it agree with one drawn from the French or Italian.

In this way anthropology is beginning to make itself felt in art, and it is high time. We have had about enough of the art which gives us Dutch Madonnas, and Whitechapel Highlanders with a coat of sunburn to make them look healthy, and more than enough of that which cannot imagine a Scotchman without fiery red hair and the expression of a starving ogre. Photographs or a return ticket to Edinburgh would teach them better.

The French "Revue Maritime et Coloniale" publishes a project for exploring Africa in a balloon after the manner of Jules Verne, which has been thought out by two practical aeronauts—MM. Dex and Dibos. They propose to employ a balloon of about 90 feet in diameter, having two envelopes, an outer of silk and inner of octuple, or eight-fold goldbeater's skin, which prevents the escape of gas better than varnished silk. The car is to be attached to the equator of the envelope, and will consist of two stages, the lower for manœuvring purposes, the upper for living in. A guide rope of steel strands will be employed to hang from the balloon, and train upon the ground during the ascent and where it is feasible afterwards. A small balloon will be used to descend to the ground when necessary, and the electric light will be preferred for its safety. As the balloon is not a dirigeable one, the prevailing steady winds will be taken advantage of, and a region offering a soil or vegetation favourable to the anchoring of the balloon when it is desired to stop will be chosen. The authors propose to make three voyages across Europe before attempting Africa—namely, from the borders of the Atlantic to the frontier of Asia.

M. Moissan has been analysing the ash of diamonds to ascertain the mineral matter, besides carbon, which they contain. He was debarred from employing the spectroscope in the analysis, because all diamonds contain iron, and the complex system of rays given out by iron rendered the method too difficult. Moreover, owing to the price of diamond, he had to operate on very minute quantities. In a carbonado, or black diamond of Brazil, he found 2 per cent. of sesquioxide of iron, 1·4 per cent. of silicium, 0·6 per cent. of chalk, and traces of mag-nesia.

M. Moissan has also determined the temperature at which diamond burns. Thus carbonado burns at from 690deg. to 720deg. C.; clear Brazil diamond at 760deg. to 770deg.; Cape diamond at 780deg., and the hardest unworkable Cape diamond at 875deg. C. The temperature of combustion apparently increases with the density. Sulphur attacks the diamond at a temperature of 1,000deg. C., producing the sulphide of carbon. The vapour of sodium has no effect on the gem.

Dr. Philip J. Lenard, of Bonn, an assistant of Professor Hertz, has made an interesting experiment. Dr. Hertz has shown that the rays from the cathode of a Geissler tube, which, as is well known, excite phosphorescence, are able to pass through thin metal, and Dr. Lenard has formed a Geissler tube with a window of aluminium plate 3-1000 of a millimetre thick, which, while excluding ordinary light, allows these rays to pass. They render the air faintly luminous, and the window appears surrounded with a bluish halo. Substances phosphoresce when held in the rays, and an odour of ozone is perceptible.

In order to test the conclusions of M. Spechnew, director of the Botanical Gardens at Kiew, a French horticulturist, M. E. Lagrange, has cultivated potatoes in a field divided into three parts, all of the same soil and exposure. One section was cultivated after the manner of Spechnew, the potatoes being planted between plates of zinc and copper connected above the soil by wires so as to form earth batteries with a current through the ground where the potatoes were growing. The second section was cultivated in the ordinary way without electricity. The third section was provided with small lightning rods thrust into the soil between the potatoes until their ends were on a level with the tubers. The yield of the third section was much better than that of the other two sections, and was obtained 15 days sooner. The ratio of the crops in the different sections were as 78, 80, and 103. The first section, although poor in roots, gave an exceptionally vigorous foliage.

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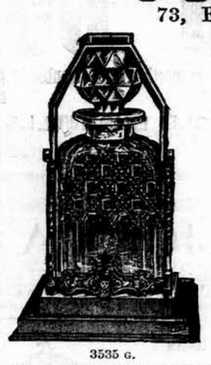

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"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by MARION HARLAND, an attractively written booklet for mothers, sent, post free, by
CARNRICK & Co., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart St., Bloomsbury, London.
Travelling Representative:—J. H. LASCELLES.

PLEASE NOTE OUR CELESTINAS CAN BE EXCHANGED WITHIN THREE MONTHS, IF NOT APPROVED.
NO OTHER FIRM ALLOWS THIS IN INDIA.
DESPATCH YOUR ORDERS WITHOUT FEAR, FOR YOU CANNOT BE DECEIVED.
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WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
CELESTINAS, PHŒNIX AND ARISTON DEPÔT.
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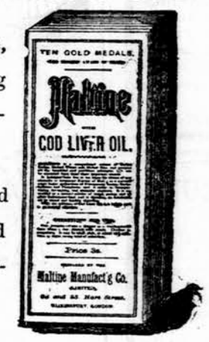
THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA,
BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

No climate affects this Organ.

SPOOL.
Especially Manufactured to our order and design to suit the Indian Climate.

Rs. 80 with 3 Rolls of Music and Case.
(EASY HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM, 6 MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF Rs. 15.)
Endless Tune Band Attachment for repeating Hymns, Dances, &c., without break,
Extra Rs. 5 each with 6 endless Bands. Extra endless 3 Bands per Rupee.
THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA ORGAN.
Imitates the touch and precision of an expert Organist with the rich, full, pipe-like tone of a fine Organ. Can be played by a child or an expert. Pneumatic Valves of the most ingenious and simple type. Effective Expression Attachments for pianissimo and fortissimo effects, or fast or slow movements. Endless Tune Band Attachment for repeating Hymns, Songs and Dances without break, Spools for long selections, which keep the music neat and clean and Handsome Walnut Case, richly decorated and expressly made to our order in London, by John G. Murdoch & Co., Ltd., to suit the Indian Climate.
Dimensions: length, 16in.; width, 14in.; height, 14in.; weight, boxed, 32-lbs.
THE BEST AUTOMATIC INSTRUMENT MADE.
BEWARE of CHEAP CELESTINAS SOLD by OTHER FIRMS in INDIA (which they cannot Repair). Our CELESTINAS are expressly MANUFACTURED with ELECTRO GALVANIZED LEATHER CLOTH and no WHITE ANTS OR any other INSECTS can injure them. Every CELESTINA bears the maker's NAME and address in FULL. Only to be had of us in INDIA or from the LONDON FIRM. WARRANTED for ONE YEAR.
LIST OF MUSIC ARRANGED FOR THE CELESTINA FREE ON APPLICATION.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.
Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.
This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*
The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.
IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION
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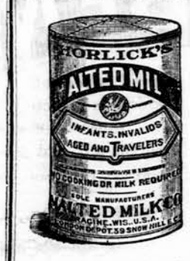
Malted Milk.



The only *perfect* food, made from the richest fresh cow's milk and malted wheat and barley, which, without any addition, contains all the elements necessary to sustain life. The only food *entirely* manufactured and bottled by machinery. *Never touched by hand.* MALTED MILK is instantly prepared by dissolving in water. It is recommended and prescribed by the most eminent Medical Authorities in England and America. It keeps indefinitely in any climate, and is an inexpensive and nutritious diet for
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."
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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
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PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia.	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... in black letters, without which none are genuine. (MIDY)

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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Rowland's Odonto

is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose: Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England. and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

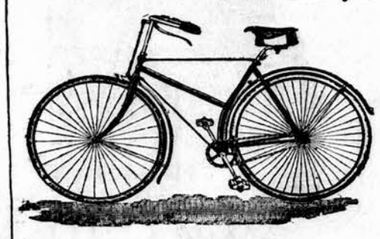
THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,

COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Price Lists free on application.



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"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0

THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well-made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

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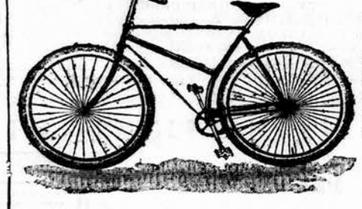
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0



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"THE "RECORD" RACER OF THE DAY'

Is built as light as the necessary strength will permit, the workmanship and materials being of the first grade. Fitted with an improved system of double Ball steering head which enables the rider, in track racing to turn sharp corners at a high rate of speed. A grand machine for fast Racing men.

Fitted with the new *inflated racing* Cushion Tyres.
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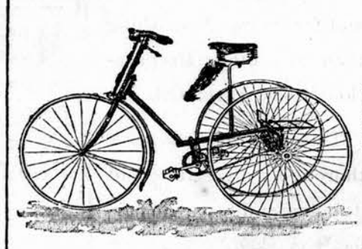
Delivered free in Bombay or Poona..... Rs. 335 cash



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"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.
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Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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BENGER'S FOOD
Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.
Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

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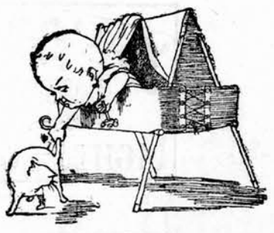
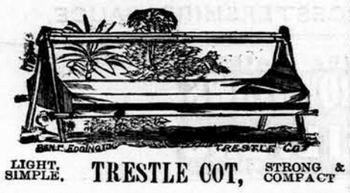
ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

THE
"SHAKESPEARE" COT
IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT,
AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.





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This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

For particulars apply to

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are brand'd with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants. London.

OLD BUSHMILLS WHISKEY
IS MADE IN
OLD POT STILLS.

TRY IT. It is worth a little trouble to get a WHISKEY TO YOUR TASTE, and enjoying it yourself, render a SERVICE TO YOUR FRIENDS and a FAVOUR TO THE COMPANY by recommending it.

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BUSHMILLS WHISKEY is kept in stock by Treacher & Co., BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; and Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

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THE FINEST AND LARGEST COLLECTION EVER IMPORTED INTO INDIA—CONSISTING OF,

Flowervases
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Table Candle Sticks
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Flowerpots
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SAD BUT TRUE.

THE HISTORY OF MANKIND CONVINCES US

That disasters are in reality stepping stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood, use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is MOST STRIKING.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," for by its use the most dangerous forms of fevers, blood poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is in truth a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest yet most potent form. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything without any benefit, I was recommended your 'FRUIT SALT,' and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.
—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with . . . a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 13, 1888.

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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilized country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

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THE public are cautioned against purchasing *spurious and worthless imitations* of the above Celebrated Brand of Sumatra covered Cigars. All genuine boxes have three distinctive outside labels, and our Firm's signature in red across the yellow label on the front of the box.

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Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all *respectable* dealers throughout India.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

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NO MORE FRECKLES

Tan, Sunburn, or Rough Complexions.

MRS. ANNA RUPPERT'S world-famed SKIN TONIC is an absolute cure for these annoying blemishes. What gives more discomfort than a blotched face after a day's outing? ANNA RUPPERT'S SKIN TONIC removes, as well as prevents, these results. It hardens and invigorates the skin so as to remove lines and prevent wrinkles. It cleanses the pores so that it aids Nature in the removal and prevention of excessive redness and oilyness, tones relaxed muscles, and, in fact, gives a youthful, firm, fresh complexion. Used by the best of society. Endorsed by leading doctors. Price, per bottle, Rs. 10-8; three bottles together (usually required), Rs. 28. Postage to India one bottle 2s.; 3 bottles 4s. Complete course of remedies specially prepared for the climate of India Rs. 63, including postage. Harmless for a child's skin. Artistic manicuring. Best chiropody. Full line of best instruments (her own make) cheap, guaranteed. Exquisite perfumes, lasting and reasonable. Her popular corset already used by many society ladies, who pronounce it perfection, simple, easy, graceful, and durable, from Rs. 12-8. Valuable "Book on Beauty" free for 4 ans. postage. Private rooms for consultation in each department. All correspondence treated confidentially. No names used. Information by letter, or in person, freely given. Call or address the celebrated American Complexion Specialist.

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PERFUMERY FACTORY
from every flower that breathes a fragrance.
SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOPONAX
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May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
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PAMPHLET for MEN. Free by Post.

THE Consulting Physician and Electrician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, says: "*There is no doubt that Electricity is one of the most powerful* NERVE *tonics we possess.*" **All sufferers** from Loss of Power, Shattered Nerves, Debility, Impotence, Nervous-Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Brain Fag, Hypochondriasis, Impaired Vitality, or any sign of **Premature Old Age,** consequent upon over-strain, or the effects of unhealthy climate, should write at once to **MR. C. B. HARNESS,** *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians), for his **NEW MEDICAL WORK,** entitled "*Galvanic Electricity*," which will be sent to any address, on application, **free by post,** together with copies of testimonials selected from thousands. Note address, and write at once to Mr. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, Ltd.,
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World.
Advice by correspondence free of charge.

Very Old Special Scotch Whisky

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This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Registered Proprietors:—
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whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.
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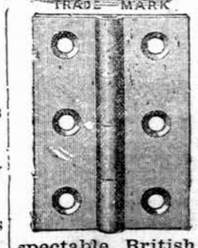
COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
D^r VIVIEN PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle or the genuine D^r VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

GOLD & CO.'S



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WROUGHT IRON HINGES
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